

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SANITARY BOARD

FOR THE YEAR 1906.

BY

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. J. BAMBER, I. M. S., D. P. H., CAMB.,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab,

AND

THE REPORT ON SANITARY WORKS

FOR 1906.

BY

MR. H. C. SANDERS,

Sanitary Engineer, Punjab.

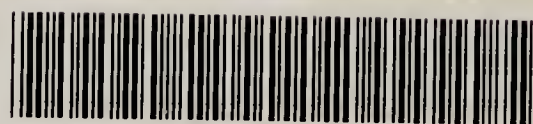


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SANITARY ADMINISTRATION
OF THE PUNJAB

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(The text of the Sanitary Report is limited to 20 pages and that of the Sanitary Engineer to 4 pages).

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READ—

The Report on the Sanitary Administration of the Punjab, for the year 1906, by Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. BAMBER, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab.

REMARKS.—The death-rate for the year 1906 corresponds to a ratio of 36.94 per thousand and exhibits a very substantial decrease of 10.61 per mille as compared with the very high rate (47.55) of 1905. The climatic conditions for three-quarters of the year were favourable, and, had it not been for heavy monsoon rainfall late in the season, the year would under normal conditions have shown a low death-rate. The two principal features that have dominated the vital statistics for some years past are, however, the mortality from fever and from plague, and of these the latter is the more variable factor. The distinguishing feature, and it may be added the most satisfactory one, of the year under report is the remarkable diminution in the mortality from plague, and, broadly speaking, it is this which explains the more pronounced variations from the state of affairs that has existed during the previous four years. For four years, 1902 to 1905, the Punjab registered the highest death-rate in India, but during the year under review it shows a decline to the third place, below the Central and United Provinces; and for the first time since 1901 the birth-rate exceeds the death-rate. Both these facts may be attributed to the decrease in the loss of life from plague.

2. The number of births registered during the year was 878,006, which gives a ratio of 43.7 per thousand, and is slightly below the figure for the preceding year. A lowering of the birth-rate is usually ascribed to the prevalence of malaria in the preceding autumn; but, as the season was in 1905 not markedly unhealthy in this respect, and as plague greatly decreased in 1906, an explanation of the diminished birth-rate must be sought elsewhere. There seems to be reasonable grounds for the suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner that the defect is possibly due to the scarcity and consequent high prices of food-grains prevailing in certain districts at the end of 1905 and beginning of 1906, especially as this defect is more strongly marked in the areas most affected by these causes. The decrease in the birth-rate in Hissar and Rohtak is clearly ascribable to this cause. The excess of the birth-rate over the death-rate amounted to 6.8 per thousand for the whole province, and, although the birth-rate was less than in 1905, it is above the average for the previous quinquennium.

3. The statements again display marked variations in the birth and death-rates in towns and rural circles, respectively. Thus the 42 large towns of the province have a birth-rate of 40 per thousand only as against 43.9 in rural circles, while in Delhi the rate falls to the low figure of 33 per mille. The ratio of mortality for urban areas was 44.73 per thousand, or 8.6 greater than that recorded in rural areas. The excess of the death-rate in towns with the corresponding defect in the birth-rate can only be ascribed to the more unhealthy conditions of town life as compared with that of the country. The excessive mortality and low birth-rate in Delhi are due to some extent to the prevalence of malarial fevers during the year, but the figures indicate the existence of conditions prejudicial to health which apparently affect large numbers of the inhabitants. The high death-rate from small-pox in Multan points to incomplete protection by vaccination and needs the attention of the local authorities.

4. The mortality from fevers during the year was rather greater than in 1905, 407,878 deaths being registered from this cause, or more than half the total mortality from all causes. The year 1906 was not, however, particularly unhealthy in this respect, and in point of fact the death-rate from this class of disease was below the average for the previous five years. The death rate from small-pox, though nearly treble that of the previous year, was only slightly in excess of the quinquennial average, and this disease seems to be subject to periodic variation for which no satisfactory explanation is forthcoming. The figures of deaths from other diseases varied but slightly from the normal average, and need no detailed comment.

5. The most marked feature of the year was the diminution in the plague mortality, which fell to the lowest figure recorded since 1901. There were 91,712 deaths reported as compared with 334,897 in 1905. This is ascribed to the climatic conditions of the autumn of 1905 being adverse to the recrudescence and spread of the disease, so that the high figures of the previous four years were never approached. In the later part of 1906 the conditions again most unfortunately became very favourable to the spread of the disease, and since the close of the year the province has been suffering from a visitation of the disease which is unprecedented, any hopes that were entertained of a natural diminution of virulence being thus disappointed. Every effort has been made to educate the people and their natural leaders in the measures which they can carry out themselves and to stimulate them into action. Rat destruction has been carried out on a large scale in the endeavour to prevent recrudescences of plague, and it is encouraging to learn that it has been to a modified extent successful. It is a measure that is fairly well accepted, as it causes little inconvenience, and it may be hoped that as time goes on the people may be persuaded to take a more active interest in it and learn to carry it out themselves. Evacuation, desiccation and inoculation form the other main palliatives in combating the disease, but their effectiveness is constantly marred by the lack of thoroughness with which they are carried out. The great preponderance of female over male mortality from plague and the relative immunity of infants and the aged from the disease are again striking features of the returns. The question of devising means by which more direct and efficient assistance may be afforded to the people is at present engaging the most serious attention of the Local Government.

6. A very large number of the entries in the birth and death registers were examined and tested during the year. Nearly 16,000 omissions were deducted and the necessary entries included in the registers after verification. A large proportion of the work of inspecting the registers was done by the revenue and vaccination staffs, and was necessarily not as thorough as that of the Divisional Inspectors. The scrutiny exercised, however, is very extensive, and on the whole it may fairly be said that the standard of registration in the province is at a comparatively high level. There is still room for more effective action against defaulters in the municipal towns, where registration is usually reported to be more defective than in villages.

7. A sum of over Rs. 40,000 was spent by local bodies in the clearance and protection of wells, but it is disappointing to note that the rewards offered by district boards for sanitary improvements in villages evoked no interest and remained unutilised. The provision of wells, bathing places and other works that serve sanitary purposes is, however, a favourite method of showing charity on the part of private individuals, and the officiating Lieutenant-Governor acknowledges with pleasure the public spirit evinced in this direction by the persons mentioned in paragraph 58 of the Sanitary Commissioner's report.

8. The remarks in paragraph 65 of the report show that many of the district boards have taken great interest in the distribution of quinine during the fever season, and considerable quantities have been distributed to the people through both official and non-official agency. The officiating Lieutenant-Governor regards this as a most useful measure, and commends its extension to the notice of all local bodies.

9. The sanitary board held five meetings during the year and were able to distribute the allotment placed at their disposal by assisting fourteen towns to finance various sanitary projects which would otherwise have had to be postponed. The services of the Sanitary Engineer to Government, which has now been made a permanent appointment, were very fully employed by local bodies in the preparation of schemes and estimates for drainage and water-works, and a number of important projects are being carried through under his advice and supervision. Mr. Gordon Walker is glad to notice that the drainage scheme at Delhi, Multan and Rawalpindi made satisfactory progress during the year, while those at Jagraon, Gujrat and Sargodha were carried through to completion. The Ludhiana water-works were also sanctioned and a satisfactory commencement made with the project.

10. The officiating Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank Lieutenant-Colonel Bamber for his report, and has pleasure in acknowledging the useful work performed by him and by Messrs. Goument and Sanders during the year.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing remarks be circulated with the reports and be furnished, with the usual number of copies of the reports, to the Government of India; also that the review be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, for information.

By order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor,

A. B. KETTLEWELL,

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

PRINTERS MISTAKES.

- (1). Annual Form No. 2, District Lyallpur, sub-column 22 for "2·4" read "26·4."
- (2). Annual Form No. 4, District Hissar, sub-column 20 for "58" read "583."
- (3). Annual Form No. 4, ratio per 1000 living, sub-column 24 for "39·5" read "39·53."
- (4). Annual Form No. 6 B towns, Dinga town, sub-column 16 for "521" read "152."
- (5). Annual Form No. 6 B towns, total for the Province, sub-column 5, for "13,237" read "13,239."
- (6). Annual Form No. 7, District Karnal, sub-column 25, for "....." read "0·24."
- (7). Annual Form No. 12, District Hoshiarpur, sub-column 8, for "877" read "377."

Section I.

The chief meteorological conditions of the Punjab for the year 1906 are given in the following brief summary kindly furnished by Mr. Gilbert T. Walker, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S., Director-General of Observatories:—

The weather during the year was characterized by several abnormal features of which the most striking were —

- (a) The weather during January was fine throughout the province, but in February and March it was affected by several depressions which entered India from Persia, and in consequence the rainfall was much heavier than usual in all parts of the Punjab. The defect in temperature averaged about 2° in January, 3° in February and 5° in March, and was shown chiefly in day temperature.
- (b) The hot weather months of April and May were even drier than usual, and in consequence temperature recovered rapidly, becoming in the latter month nearly 3° above normal. In June the usual dust-storms and thunder-storms were not numerous in the plains and the precipitation there was on the whole below normal. The districts along the eastern border and the Simla Hills, on the other hand, received abundant rain towards the end of the month from a concentrated inflow of the Bombay monsoon current.
- (c) The monsoon rains were scanty in July and very copious thereafter. As might be expected from the character of the rainfall distribution, temperature was unusually high in July, normal in August and 2° lower than usual in September.
- (d) Weather was unusually dry and warm during the last three months of the year except in the third week of December, when general rain occurred over the province and temperature became temporarily low.

2. With regard to the rates of food grains, Mr. W. C. Renoaf, C. S., Director of Agriculture, Punjab, states that “the prices were high in the beginning of the year owing to demand for grain in the other provinces and in the south-east Punjab where scarcity prevailed. With a good rabi and a generally satisfactory monsoon and the assurance of a good spring harvest in 1907, prices fell steadily and touched the normal rates during the latter end of the year.”

3. The average rate of wages in the province of an able-bodied agricultural labourer was Rs. 8-2-3 per mensem as against Rs. 7-9-7 in the previous year, and of a common mason, carpenter or blacksmith Rs. 20-12-10 against Rs. 19-5-0. The rates varied very considerably in different districts; for instance, from Rs. 5 of a labourer in Gurgaon to Rs. 13-9-0 in Ambala, and from Rs. 11 of an artisan in Rohtak to Rs. 30 in Lyallpur. In the following districts during the second half of the year there was a marked increase in the rate of wages of artisans:—In Montgomery on account of the construction of the Lower Bari Doab Canal; in Shahpur owing to the want of common masons in the Jhelum Canal Colony; in Gujrat to the want of artisans on account of emigration from the district to colonies; in Ambala in consequence of the demand for labour in ginning factories and the commencement of masonry work in the city factories; in Rohtak, due partly to the construction of buildings in the Rohtak Mandi (market) and partly to the demand for labour in the cotton ginning factories; and in Hissar, the rise in the wages of skilled labour was due to better agricultural conditions in the district.

Section V.—Vital Statistics.

4. The most gratifying feature exhibited by the vital statistics for the year under review was the marked decrease in plague. But

General summary.

owing to heavier monsoon rainfall, the mortality caused by fevers during the last quarter was unfortunately greater than in the previous two years, though the total death-rate of the year under this head was below the average of the preceding quinquennium. There was an increase in the deaths reported from cholera and small-pox, but the total mortality from these diseases was insignificant. The deaths recorded from respiratory diseases, dysentery and diarrhoea and other affections grouped under the head "all other causes" were slightly above the normal. In consequence of the great subsidence in plague there was, on the whole, a very substantial reduction in the total provincial death-rate from all causes.

The death rate from plague in 1906 was 4.56 per 1,000 of the population; this is the lowest on record since 1902, when the disease assumed a severe form in this province. The mortality registered in that year was 8.52 *per mille*. In the following year, 1903, it rose to 10.22. The epidemic in 1904 was of the most virulent type, causing a death-rate of no less than 19.71 *per mille*, a rate 3.5 per 1,000 higher than the annual ratio of deaths registered from *all causes* in England and Wales in 1904. In 1905 also the disease was very fatal, but there was some abatement, the death-rate of 16.65 *per mille* was 3.06 per 1,000 less than in 1904. Thus the epidemic of 1906, with a death-rate of 4.56, was of a very mild character, compared particularly with the fearful visitations of the scourge in the previous two years.

The recrudescence of the epidemic of 1906 occurred as usual at the commencement of the cold season. Up till about the middle of February its progress was remarkably slow, and hopes were entertained that it might not take any serious turn in the following spring. At any rate a very mild form of outbreak was anticipated. This expectation was fairly realized. In accordance with the previous experience, a rapid increase did take place from the beginning of April, but the death-rate was comparatively very small. The disease attained its maximum intensity in the third week of May, during which period a total of a little over eight thousand deaths was reported in the British districts of the province, as compared with the heavy death roll of twenty-eight thousand in the first week of May 1905, and thirty-three thousand eight hundred in the same week in 1904. The epidemic subsided almost completely in the months of July and August. It reappeared with renewed activity in September, much earlier than last year; and in November and December it had a firm hold on many of the central districts of the province, the mortality registered in these two months having been considerably greater than in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The death-rate has been increasing very rapidly in the first quarter of the current year, and the latest returns received in April show that the epidemic of 1907 has proved more fatal than even the severest visitation of the pestilence in 1904.

5. **Births.**—The birth-rate of 43.7 per 1,000 of population registered in the Punjab in 1906 exceeded the average ratio for the preceding five years by 2.1 *per mille*. But this rate is somewhat

Annual Form No. 1.

lower than that of 1905, notwithstanding the considerable decline in plague in 1906, and the fairly healthy previous autumn. There was a decrease in the ratio to the extent of 0.7, and this may possibly be attributed to the marked rise in the prices of food stuffs during the last few months of 1905 which continued up to February of the year under report. Scarcity prevailed in Rohtak and Hissar, particularly in the former district, during the first half of the year when relief works were opened. And it is worthy of note that these are the two districts in the province in which there was a large diminution in the birth-rate. In Rohtak, the deficiency was no less than 7.7 *per mille*, the birth-rate having fallen in 1906 to a figure as low as 34.7 from 42.4 in 1905. In Hissar, the decrease amounted to 4.5 *per mille*, the ratio in 1906 was 42.2 as against 46.7 in 1905.

6. It appears from the report on the recent census of the Chenab Colony, New census of the Chenab Colony. that its population since the last census of 1901 has increased by 65,716. The population of the Lyallpur, Sumundri and Toba Tek Singh Tahsils, comprising the newly constituted district of Lyallpur, as now given, is 654,229. Calculated on these figures, the birth-rate of the Lyallpur district instead of being 67·3 worked out on the smaller population of 1901, comes to 53·7 *per mille*—a ratio, though much higher than the provincial average, is not incredible in view of the thriving condition of the people. Referring to the statistics of the new census, the Financial Commissioner remarks that “the figures for children under ten years of age have largely increased and they really cover the whole of the total gain now recorded. In this there is nothing surprising, as the colonists are likely to be very prolific for a good many years to come.” The statements appended to the report of the Colonization Officer do not give particulars according to prescribed age-periods of the population of the colony tabulated according to police stations in different districts, and unless this is done no alteration in my returns is possible. The population of Lyallpur town hitherto included in the rural circles, has risen from 9,180 to 13,477, and its statistics are now shown in the birth and death returns for the large towns with a population of 10,000 inhabitants and upwards, published weekly in the *Punjab Government Gazette*.

7. Comparing the birth-rate of the Punjab with other provinces, it appears Birth-rates of different provinces of India. that the Central Provinces show, as in the previous two years, the highest birth-rate in India, *viz.*, 51·72 *per mille*. The ratio of 40·2 recorded in the United Provinces, is 3·5 *per mille*, lower than that of the Punjab. The birth-rates in the other provinces were registered in the following order:—North-West Frontier Province 38·6, Eastern Bengal and Assam 37·38, Bengal 37·32, Bombay 33·84, Burma 32·33 and Madras 30·9.

8. The birth-rate registered in England and Wales in 1906 was 27·0 Birth-rate in England and Wales. *per mille*, or a little over three-fifths of the rate recorded in the Punjab. But it must be remembered that there is a much larger proportion of the loss of infant life in the Punjab. Among every 1,000 births registered in this province in 1906, there were as many as two hundred and thirty-five deaths of infants under one year of age, as against the corresponding ratio of one hundred and thirty-three in England and Wales.

9. The statistics of births for towns and rural circles are not shown Birth-rates in towns and rural circles. separately in any of the prescribed forms attached to this report. It appears from statements specially tabulated in my office, that in 1906 a birth-rate of 40·0 *per mille* was registered in the forty-two large municipal towns of the province and 43·9 in the rural circles. Compared with the figures for the previous year, the urban rate shows a decrease of 1·3 and the rural 0·8 *per mille*. The birth-rates of the four largest cities in 1906 were as follows:—Delhi 33 *per mille*, Lahore 39, Amritsar 39 and Multan 47. In the three last-named towns, the ratios differ very slightly from those in the previous year, but the rate in Delhi shows a large decrease of 7 per 1,000. Delhi was very unhealthy during the year, as also in the year preceding, on account of the great prevalence of malarial fevers.

10. As regards the birth-rates by sexes in 1906, the total provincial Birth-rates by sexes. Annual Form No. 1. ratio of 43·7 *per mille* includes 22·8 of boys and 20·8 of girls, as compared with the mean rates of 21·8 and 19·8 registered in the previous five years. Thus for every one hundred females born, there were 109·7 births of males. There are several districts with a much higher proportion of male births, notably Dera Ghazi Khan and Mianwali, in which it was 121·9 and 115·7, owing probably to a large number of omissions in female births in these districts. In England and Wales, the births of males to those of females were in the proportion of 103·6 to 100 in the decennium ending 1904.

11. This is the first year since 1901 that the births exceed the deaths Excess of births over deaths and vice versa. Annual Form No. I. registered in the Punjab. The number increased during the year at the rate of 6·8 per 1,000 of population, the difference between the birth-rate of 43·7 and the death-rate of 36·9 *per mille*. The excess was very considerable in Lyallpur, Multan,

Montgomery, Jhang, Gujrat, Shahpur and Muzaffargarh. Most of these districts were practically free from plague and their death-rates from fevers were moderate. Much of the increase of births over deaths in the province as a whole, is accounted for by the lesser prevalence of plague during the year. There were eight districts in which the deaths exceeded the births, owing to increased mortality contributed by plague and malarial fevers.

12. **Deaths.**—The total mortality registered from all causes in the Punjab during the year corresponds to a ratio of 36·94 per 1,000 of population, showing a very substantial decrease of 10·61 from the very high death-rate of 47·55 reported in the year preceding. The provincial death-rate, though still considerably above the normal rate registered in healthy years, is very satisfactory, in view of the fact that during the previous four years in succession the Punjab had recorded annually the highest death-rate in India.

13. The highest death-rate during the year amounting to 43·47 *per mille*, occurred in the Central Provinces. The ratio of 39·07 recorded in the United Provinces was 2·13 per 1,000 higher than that of the Punjab. The rates in the other provinces were as follows:—Bengal 36·08, very nearly equal to that of the Punjab, Bombay 35·06, North-West Frontier Province 33·73, Eastern Bengal and Assam 31·67, Madras 27·4 and Burma 27·15.

14. Classified according to different causes, the largest number of deaths in the Punjab, amounting to 20·28 *per mille*, were contributed during the year by fevers, or 1·88 in excess of the mortality of the previous year; a death-rate of 0·21 was assigned to cholera, 0·66 to small-pox, 4·56 to plague, 0·87 to dysentery and diarrhoea, 2·84 to respiratory diseases, 0·33 to injuries, and a ratio of 7·18 was accounted for by diseases grouped under the head of “all other causes.” On the whole, there was a decrease of a little over twenty-two per cent. as compared with the total death-rate of the previous year.

15. A comparison of the death-rates in different districts in 1906 with those registered in the preceding year, shows a great falling off in the mortality as represented by a decrease as large as 42·2 *per mille* in Rohtak, 37·8 in Gurgaon, 24·5 in Amritsar, 24·1 in Jullundur, and between 18 and 14 *per mille* in Ferozepore, Gujrat, Lahore, Hissar, Ludhiana and Gujranwala. I have quoted the figures, with the view to give an idea of the immense saving of life resulting from the great abatement in plague during the year in these districts.

It will be seen on reference to Annual Form No. II, that in twelve out of the twenty-nine districts of the Punjab, the total mortality from all causes was higher than the provincial ratio of 36·9 *per mille*. The largest death-rates, varying between forty-four and fifty *per mille*, were registered in Ludhiana, Ambala, Delhi, Gurdaspur, Karnal, and Sialkot; and from thirty-eight to about forty-two per 1,000 in Hoshiarpur, Ferozepore, Mianwali, Rawalpindi, Lahore and Amritsar. The chief factor which enhanced the annual rate of mortality in these districts was either fever or plague. The lowest rates, below thirty *per mille*, were recorded in Simla, Montgomery, Jhang, Gujrat, Multan and Muzaffargarh.

16. The total mortality in the one hundred and forty-four towns during the year, was recorded at the rate of 44·73 per 1,000 of population, showing a reduction of 4·4 *per mille* from the death-rate in the previous year, and of 1·92 *per mille* from the mean ratio in the preceding quinquennium. The town ratio in 1906 was 8·6 *per mille* greater than that of the rural circles, the number of deaths from fevers was registered almost exactly in the same ratio but there was an increase under all other heads, notably in diseases of the respiratory organs. A certain percentage of the mortality under this head—for instance in many of the towns in the Gurdáspur district—occurred probably from plague or other causes.

17. Of the four principal towns of the province, Delhi was most unhealthy during the year under report, as also to a lesser degree in the previous year. It had a very high total death-rate of 63·1 *per mille* of which no less than 43·5 was ascribed to fevers. Malarial sickness was very prevalent in the town in October and November. There were only ten deaths stated to have occurred from plague, but as there was a marked rise in the fever mortality in the months of April and May, it is very likely that a certain number of deaths occurring from plague were wrongly reported as fevers. In the Lahore Municipality a total death-rate of 39·0 *per mille* was reported, or 5·6 below that in the year preceding, chiefly on account of the lesser prevalence of fevers. The deaths from plague amounted to 4·76 *per mille*, or about double the ratio in the previous year. The death-rate of 49·4 recorded in Amritsar was much the same as in 1905. There was some decrease from fevers and all other causes, but the plague death-rate increased to 11·57 from 6·91 in 1905. Small-pox also prevailed largely in Amritsar, the ratio referred to this cause was 2·02. This disease was very severe in Multan. It caused a death-rate of 6·3 which increased the total death-rate of that town to 37·1 from 30·7 in 1905. There was no death reported from plague.

18. Among the other large towns, with a population of ten thousand inhabitants and upwards, Bhiwáni and Kaithal recorded the highest death-rates of eighty-two and seventy-two *per mille* during the year. A severe epidemic of plague in the former town and that of malarial fevers in the latter were the principal contributing factors. And from one or other of the same two causes, or from the presence of both, resulted in as many as sixteen minor towns, the great increase in their annual death-rates which varied between sixty and eighty-nine *per mille*.

19. Owing to the extremely slow progress of plague in January, February and March, and its almost complete cessation in the hot weather from July to September, the mortality during these months was very moderate: approaching very closely the average rate observed in the corresponding period in healthy years before the appearance of the pestilence in this province. The departure from the normal standard of health occurred in April and May, when plague was at its maximum, and in the last quarter of the year, in which the mortality caused by malarial fevers was heavier than usual. The amount of increase both in plague and in fevers was, however, much below the average in those months.

20. The total number of deaths registered from all causes in the Punjab during the year, excluding plague, correspond to a ratio of 30·66 *per mille* among males and 34·39 among females, relatively to the population of each sex, and from plague, 4·06 and 5·14 *per mille*; the mean deaths-rates during the preceding quinquennial period amounted to 32·43 and 35·83, respectively, excepting plague, and 9·41 and 13·21 from that disease. The excess is most marked in the female mortality from plague. And even without it, the proportion of deaths among females in the total of all other diseases is much higher. In reviewing my Sanitary Report for the last year, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor expressed a desire to know whether this feature is peculiar to the Punjab or is common to all India. A comparison of the statistics of different provinces for the previous four or five years, shows that a higher female death-rate from all causes, excluding plague, is mainly a characteristic feature of the Punjab. And as regards plague, an increase in the female over the male ratio is observed, with one exception, in all the provinces where the disease has prevailed epidemically, though the amount of excess varies and is nowhere so considerable as in the Punjab.

The average female death-rate, subtracting the plague mortality, is 10·48 *per mille*, or 5·48 *per cent.* in excess of the male ratio in the Punjab and 5·48 *per cent.* in those districts which form the North-West Frontier Province. In the Bombay Presidency, the death-rates by sexes are practically in equal proportions. In the United Provinces, there is a slight increase in the female rate of a little over one *per cent.* In all other provinces the male rate exceeds that of females—in Bengal, to the extent of twelve *per cent.*, in Eastern Bengal and Assam seven *per cent.*, in Madras about seven *per cent.* and in the Central Provinces fourteen *per cent.*

21. The preponderance in the average ratio of female over male deaths caused by plague amounts to forty per cent. in the Punjab, thirty-two and twenty-six per cent., respectively, in the United Provinces and Bengal, six per cent. in the Central Provinces and 3.44 per cent. in Bombay. In Madras the male ratio from plague exceeds the female ratio by fifteen per cent.

22. There is hardly any appreciable variation from year to year in the amount of increase in the female over the male death-rate in the Punjab excluding the deaths from plague. But it is gratifying to observe that in the case of plague, the percentage of excess has been diminishing since 1903 in the course of each successive epidemic. During the first serious out-break of the disease in 1902, it was forty-six per cent., in 1903 it increased still higher to fifty-one per cent. In 1904, however, it fell to forty-two per cent. and during the last two years it was only twenty-nine and twenty-seven per cent. I stated in my last report some of the possible causes of the higher rate of female mortality from plague, and have no further explanation to offer.

23. With regard to the mortality registered under different age-periods, the largest proportion occurred, as usual, in the first year of life. Among every one thousand births reported in 1906 in the Punjab, two hundred and thirty-five infants died under one year of age, exactly the same number as in 1905, and eight less than the average of the preceding five years.

24. The greatest death-rate among infants during the year, amounting to two hundred and eighty, was recorded in the Central Provinces in which the birth-rate was the highest among the different provinces in India. The smallest ratio, one hundred and ninety-one, was reported in the Madras Presidency where the birth-rate also was the lowest.

25. The infantile death-rate in the Punjab in 1906 was in the ratio of two hundred and thirty per 1,000 births among males and two hundred and forty among females. Taking the province as a whole, the excess in the female rate was slight and about the average of previous years, but it was, as usual, very large in the following districts, in some of which the prevalence of female infanticide is suspected:—Ambála male ratio 308 and female 351, Jullundur 233 and 276, Ludhiana 276 and 317, Amritsar 232 and 266, Ferozepore 228 and 258.

26. The age-group in which the death-rate more nearly approaches that of infants under one year is that of old persons of sixty years and upwards, in which period the rate was seventy-seven *per mille* and closely followed by children over one and under five years among whom it was seventy-four; on the other hand, the lowest rates ranging from fourteen to eighteen *per mille* occurred in the age-periods from five to forty years. The percentage of excess in the death-rate of female children under five years and among old women over sixty was very little. It increased appreciably among girls between five and ten years and continued very high up to the fortieth year, particularly among young girls aged ten to fifteen years. The death-rates by sexes amongst persons between forty and sixty years were almost in equal proportions.

27. The present Annual Form No. IV shows the number of deaths according to age registered from all causes. A proposal regarding the classification of deaths from different diseases was suggested by me in a former report, and has been taken into consideration by the Government of India. Last year, at my suggestion, Rai Sahib Bhagwan Das, Civil Surgeon of Ludhiana, very kindly carried out, under his direct supervision, as an experiment, the tabulation, under specified age-periods, of deaths registered from each cause separately in his district during the years 1903, 1904 and 1905. In view of the little extra labour caused by the special compilation and the very valuable information obtained, I recommended to the Local Government the introduction of a form embodying such a classification in every district of the province.

28. I selected Ludhiana as it is one of the worst plague-infected districts in the Punjab. It appears from the calculations worked out on the figures supplied by Rai Bhagwan Das, that the disproportion between the death-rates from plague and other diseases according to age recorded in the Ludhiana district during the year 1904, in which the disease caused great havoc, is most striking. The total mortality registered in the district that year was seventy-five *per mille* of which a rate of fifty *per mille* was attributed to plague and the remaining twenty-five ascribed to other diseases, including fevers. I give below the figures in detail, with the view to give an exact idea of the extent to which the ratio of plague mortality differs from that caused by other diseases under each age-period.

Out of the total deaths of two hundred and eighty-one infants under one year per thousand of births, there were twenty-eight of those who died from plague, forty-nine from fevers, three from small-pox, seven from respiratory diseases and a number, as large as one hundred and ninety-four, "from all other causes." There was a very slight increase of two per cent. in the female over the male ratio from plague, and thirteen per cent. in other diseases. The infantile mortality returned under the general head "all other causes," occurred from inanition, inability to suck through imperfect breathing soon after birth, intestinal affections following dyspepsia, wasting maladies, convulsions, and various other diseases.

In connection with this subject, it may be noted that a return, specially prepared in this office a few years ago, shows that fifty-five per cent. of the total mortality among infants under one year of age registered in the districts of Rawalpindi, Multan, Lahore, Ferozepore, Jullundur and Karnal in 1902 was caused by those who died within a month of their birth; presumably from causes mentioned above.

In the other specified age-groups, the mortality was registered in the following ratios, calculated on the population under each period:—Over one and under five years, plague ratio, male 22, female 28, and those from all other diseases, except plague, male ratio 33, female 40; over five and under ten, 26 and 38 against 6 and 9, respectively; over ten and under fifteen, 41 and 65 against 6 and 11; over fifteen and under twenty, 45 and 55 against 8 and 10, over twenty and under thirty, 46 and 48 against 9 and 10; over thirty and under forty, 53 and 56 against 10 and 12; over forty and under fifty, 60 and 70 against 12 and 17; over fifty and under sixty, 66 and 83 against 19 and 21; and sixty years and upwards, 73 and 88 against 47 and 48. In the age-periods between five and fifty years, the death-rates from "all other causes" were very small.

We see from the figures quoted above that, while the plague death-rate at all ages in the Ludhiana district in 1904 was double that of every other cause, the rate from plague was much higher in all the age-groups from five to sixty years, notably at the period of life between ten and fifteen in which it was more than six times greater. On the other hand, the plague ratio was nine times less among infants under one year, as compared with that from all other diseases. Among children over one and under five years and old persons of the age of sixty years and upwards, the variations were comparatively inconsiderable. These results mainly support the conclusion drawn by me in my previous reports, that there is a relative immunity of infants from plague and a heavier mortality from the disease among persons in the best years of life.

29. The total number of deaths registered among Muhammadans in 1906 was equal to a rate of 36.42 per 1,000, and among Hindus 37.51, showing a slight excess of a little over one *per mille* in the latter. Compared with the figures for the previous year, the Muhammadan death-rate diminished by 7.79 *per mille* and the Hindus by as much as 13.97. The comparatively larger decrease in the ratio among Hindus is accounted for chiefly by the very heavy mortality in 1905 in the Hindu districts of Rohtak, Gurgaon, and Hissar caused by plague and in Kangra by the severe earthquake. The Hindu and Muhammadan death-rates varied, as usual, during the year in different districts and in

Death-rates according to
classes.

Annual Form No. V.

some of them very considerably, for reasons explained in my reports for the last three years. The mortality among Native Christians was recorded at the rate of 30·51 *per mille* which is much lower than that among Hindus and Muhammadans.

30. A considerable amount of inspection work was performed during the year. A total of seven hundred and twenty-two thousand entries of births and five hundred and forty-seven thousand of deaths, in round numbers, was verified. The largest number of entries was checked by the Vaccinators during the summer months, but, as stated in previous reports, their inspection work as also of revenue officials is not so thorough as that of the five Divisional Inspectors. Among every one hundred entries checked by the latter, the percentage of omissions discovered was 4·4 in the number of male births and 4·3 in that of female births, 2·3 in male deaths and 2·4 in female deaths. A total of 11,302 births and 4,642 deaths was found omitted in the registers by all the inspecting officials. These entries were included, on verification, in the returns. Three hundred and sixty-four chowkidars were fined for the omission of particulars of births and deaths in the village registers, and the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 134. The number of persons fined in forty-three out of the one hundred and forty-four towns was two hundred and eighty-one who neglected to register births and one hundred and five who failed to report deaths. The total amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 385.

31. There were one hundred and eleven births and ninety-six deaths registered at the railway stations outside municipal limits, compared with one hundred and forty-six births and one hundred and twenty-six deaths reported in the previous year. The total deaths in 1906 included two from cholera, three from small-pox, five from plague, forty-seven from fevers, two from dysentery and diarrhoea, nine from respiratory diseases, four from injuries and twenty-four from all other causes. The mortality was much lower than in the year preceding, the decrease having occurred from fevers and respiratory diseases.

32. The total number of births reported to have occurred among Europeans and Eurasians was one hundred and fifty-seven and deaths ninety-four, as against one hundred and forty-seven births and one hundred and twenty deaths in the year preceding. There were four deaths registered from small-pox, none from cholera and plague, thirteen from fevers, six from dysentery and diarrhoea, eight from respiratory diseases, eight from injuries and fifty-five from all other causes.

Section VI.—Chief Diseases.

33. **Cholera.**—Cholera was more prevalent than in the year preceding, but happily it did not assume any large proportions as indicated by the very small death-rate of 0·21 *per mille* registered from it. The total deaths numbered 4,232. The mean death-rate during the previous five years was 0·18 per 1,000.

Annual Form No. VII.

34. Deaths from cholera were reported during the year, with a few exceptions, in all the districts, but in most of them the rate was very insignificant. The largest number occurred in the district of Lahore, corresponding to a rate of 1·29 *per mille*. The deaths amounted to 1,480, or a little more than one-third of the total cholera mortality of the province. In 1905 also, the greatest proportion of cholera deaths was recorded in this district, *viz.*, 1,624 out of a total of 2,197. The next largest number, 588, took place in the district of Sialkot.

Mortality by districts.

35. The area affected by the disease in the province was very limited. Out of a total of 32,834 towns and villages, there were only six hundred and ten in which cholera deaths were reported including two hundred and eleven in the district of Lahore and one hundred and eight in that of Sialkot.

Area affected by the disease.

36. There were six hundred and eighty-eight deaths registered from cholera during the year in forty out of the one hundred and forty-four towns, equal to a ratio of 0·34 per 1,000. Among the large towns having a population of ten thousand souls and upwards, Rewari was the only one in which the disease prevailed in a severe form. The number of deaths in this town was one hundred and thirteen, or nearly one-sixth of the total urban mortality from the disease. Of the largest cities, Delhi had a cholera death-rate of 0·31 *per mille*, Lahore 0·24, Amritsar 0·2 and Multan 0·07. Among the minor towns, the highest cholera death-rates were 7·89 and 5·16 registered respectively in Khem Karn in the Lahore district and Pasrur in the Sialkot district.

Mortality in towns.
Annual Form No. VI B.

37. As regards the seasonal prevalence of the disease, it followed the usual course. During the first four months of the year, the province remained, as usual, practically free from the disease, only two isolated cases occurring in January and one in March. There were five deaths reported in April in the district of Hoshiarpur, and thirty-five in May, including nineteen in the district of Ludhiana and fourteen in that of Amritsar. A rapid increase took place in July. The largest numbers, 1,537 and 1,225, were registered in August and September, the months in which cholera is usually at its highest in this province. The disease declined considerably in October and disappeared almost entirely in November and December.

Seasonal prevalence.
Annual Form No. VII.

38. The first out-break of the disease took place in the Hoshiarpur district. A Hindu was taken ill at a village a few miles from the small town of Anandpur on the 28th March, and arrived there the next day in a bullock cart. The patient who was treated outside the town recovered a few days after. He had come from Ludhiana on pilgrimage to the shrine of the goddess, Naina Devi. The second case in the Hoshiarpur district occurred in the suburbs of Anandpur in the person of a Hindu Rajput woman. She returned from Hardwar on the 5th April and developed symptoms of cholera on the following day. The third and fifth cases were her daughter and son, and the fourth and sixth cases were her neighbours. The disease broke out in May in the districts of Ludhiana and Amritsar. The first cases reported in the city of Amritsar occurred among residents lately returned from pilgrimage to Hardwar. In the Ludhiana district the first case also was that of a Hardwar pilgrim.

Particulars of the first few cases.

39. The attention of Civil Surgeons was drawn to the necessity of taking all precautionary measures, such as treating wells with permanganate of potassium, to prevent the spread of the disease on its first appearance in their respective districts. Its progress, as shown in the daily reports submitted to my office, was closely watched by me.

40. **Small-pox.**—The mortality ascribed to small-pox in 1906 corresponded to a rate of 0·66 *per mille*, which is 0·43 more than in the previous year, 0·18 in excess of the mean ratio during the preceding quinquennium, and 0·12 lower than in 1903.

Considering the remarkable immunity from small-pox enjoyed by all civilized countries in which vaccination is thoroughly carried out, a number as large as 13,239 deaths registered from this disease during the year must be considered very excessive. In England and Wales, for instance, the average annual rate of deaths recorded from small-pox during the five years ended 1904 was only 0·025 *per mille*. But it may be mentioned here that the death-rate from small-pox used to be very much higher in the Punjab in former years when vaccination was less thoroughly carried out. During the past forty years since the introduction of the system of death registration in 1867, it has been possible to note the considerable reduction that has occurred in the prevalence of small-pox in each successive decennium. Thus, during the first ten year period, the mean death-rate from the disease was as high as 1·37 *per mille*. In the second period it decreased to 0·88, in the third decennium it fell to 0·59, and during the last ten years it diminished to 0·45 *per mille*. *in 1908 it rose to 1·42!*

41. Of the total deaths registered in 1906, there were 3,241 among infants under one year, and 7,938 among children over one and under ten years of age. The difference in the death-rate by sexes at all ages is, as usual, very slight. The female ratio exceeded the male by only 0·04 *per mille*.

42. There is nothing particular to notice with regard to the seasonal prevalence of the disease. The epidemic reached its acme as usual, in May, and was at its lowest in October.

43. The highest death-rates over one *per mille* were registered in the following districts:—Ludhiana 1·48, Ferozepore 1·4, Lahore 1·38, Lyallpur 1·29, Montgomery 1·28, Gurgaon 1·22, Gujranwala 1·05. The lowest rates were recorded in the districts of Kangra 0·03, Mianwali 0·03, Simla 0·06, Delhi 0·09 and Karnal 0·10. The average rates in the districts of Kangra and Delhi were also very low.

44. Small-pox is more fatal in towns than in rural circles. The total rate of mortality registered from it in the one hundred and forty-four towns was 1·42 *per mille* compared with 0·57 in villages. The average urban and rural death-rates during the previous five years were 0·78 and 0·44 respectively.

45. Of the four largest cities, Multan had an excessive rate of 6·8 *per mille*. Among the smaller towns, the following recorded the largest ratios:—Pindi Bhatian 13·01, Chiniot 12·37, Ramnagar 10·25, Zira 9·75, Khanna 7·03, Kot Mithan 6·83, Hafizabad 5·75, Bhera 5·46, Tarn Taran 5·19, Kila Didar Singh 5·18 and Nurmahal 5·05. Besides these, there are several other towns in which the death-rate was also very high.

The great sacrifice of life as evidenced by such fearful death-rates from a preventible disease is deplorable. With the new stored glycerinated vaccine, a large number of operations can be successfully performed in a short time. But it must be borne in mind that it rests entirely with the people to avail themselves of the preventive remedy, and that the vaccination staff is strictly prohibited from using any sort of compulsion or harshness but is ordered to leave the choice to those concerned. In these circumstances, it is indeed too much to expect that any marked decrease will occur in the periodical visitations of small-pox, unless some change for the better in the present generally unfavourable attitude of towns-people towards vaccination is brought about by the friendly advice and persuasion of members of Municipal Committees and other persons of influence and intelligence amongst their own communities.

Nothing was said in former reports as to the Act not being strictly enforced, if the death rate happened to be low.

There are twenty-six towns to which the Vaccination Act applies. But it is noticeable that, even in some of these places, there is considerable room for improvement. The list includes Multan, where the small-pox death-rate, as already stated, was 6·3 *per mille* last year, also Lahore, Jullundur, Amritsar, Rupar and Rewari in which it varied between 1·22 and 2·31. There seems no reason why the provisions of the Act should not be strictly enforced. The aggregate mortality from small-pox in the remaining twenty towns amounting to 0·15 *per mille*, compares very favourably with 1·58 recorded in all others in which vaccination is not compulsory.

46. **Plague.**—The following report on plague has been furnished by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab :—

1. *General course of the epidemic.*—During the year, 120,745 cases of plague were reported in the Province, of which 104,863 proved fatal. There were 92,115 deaths in British districts and 12,748 in Native States.

The epidemic, taken as a whole, may be characterized as a very mild one, compared with those of the previous four years, the total mortality being much lower than in any year since the general diffusion of infection over the greater part of the Province. The figures for the past six years are given below for comparison :—

				Cases.	Deaths.
1901	...	...	...	36,739	20,998
1902	...	...	..	321,938	222,571
1903	...	...	...	341,267	210,697
1904	...	...	...	481,412	402,950
1905	...	...	...	451,791	390,233
1906	...	...	...	120,745	104,863

The low mortality for 1906 might encourage the idea that a natural decline in the epidemic had begun. The light incidence of plague at the end of 1905 raised this question ; the point was discussed in the last annual report and the conclusion reached that there was no evidence to support such an assumption. This view has been confirmed by the experience of the present year, for, at the end of 1906, plague was as bad as ever at the time of year, in fact, there is nothing to indicate that any natural decline has begun or even that the climax has been reached.

The annual visitation of plague can be best considered from the beginning of the rise in incidence in August, until the decline to a minimum in the next year. The period under report embraces two distinct phases, the latter half of the 1905-06 epidemic and the first part of the 1906-07 one. It is the former that shows such a mild incidence and accounts for the smallness of the mortality for the year, while the epidemic during the latter has been as bad as has yet been experienced, if not worse. The total loss that the province has suffered from plague since its first importation in 1897, up to the 31st December, 1906, amounts to 1,355,278 lives.

2. *Districts.*—On the 1st January, 19 districts out of 29 were infected, Six districts escaped altogether in the spring, namely, Attock, Jhang, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Mianwali and Simla ; Mianwali only reporting a few imported cases. The following nine districts suffered but slightly :—Gurgaon, Delhi, Montgomery, Kangra, Shahpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Lyallpur and Muzaffargarh ; seven suffered more severely—Gujrat, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Ambala, Karnal, Rohtak and Hissar, while the brunt of infection fell principally upon Lahore, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Ludhiana and Ferozepore. In the autumn a marked rise in the figures began early in Rawalpindi and Ludhiana ; in the former this may be considered as normal, coincident with the early appearance of a cooler temperature, but in Ludhiana it was due to the rapid spread in connection with a fair. At the close of the year it is again the central and submontane districts which have suffered most severely in the past, that are being more seriously attacked. It is worthy of note, however, that certain districts—Hissar, Gurgaon, Shahpur Jhelum, Jhang and Lyallpur—are escaping, although they have suffered in previous years.

3. *Seasonal variation and climate.*—The incidence gradually increased from the beginning of the year until the maximum was reached in the third week in May, a fortnight later than usual; as a result of this, May was the worst plague month of the year, instead of April as has always been the case in previous years. The usual rapid decline then took place and continued till the middle of August, the rise beginning, as is usual, in about the third week of that month and continuing steadily until the end of the year. A reference to the statement appended will show the difference in degree of the seasonal variations in separate parts of the Province. It has been pointed out that plague incidence tends to diminish during extreme heat and cold; of these two conditions, both obtain in the Punjab, but the former is by far the more potent factor. Towards the south, with its earlier and longer hot weather, the maximum is reached sooner than in the north, the summer freedom is more distinct and more prolonged and recrudescence occurs later; in Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Ambala and Karnal the month of maximum intensity was April, although for the whole Province it was May. These conditions gradually change with the climate towards the north, which has a later maximum, a shorter period of freedom in the summer, an early recrudescence and a lull in the winter; this is seen in Rawalpindi, where plague was never absent in any month of the year. The normal monsoon conditions of the year were accompanied as usual with a severe outbreak and rapid increase, in marked contrast with the diminished severity of plague during the latter part of 1905, with its abnormally dry summer and late rains.

4. *Attitude of the people.*—Although generally apathetic, the people are gradually becoming less suspicious of proffered assistance. But in spite of increased knowledge and experience of the disease, the spirit of self-help is generally lacking.

5. *Type of the disease.*—The enormous majority of cases are bubonic, a certain number pneumonic and comparatively few septicaemic. Epidemics of pneumonic plague are common, especially in the cold weather; they are very fatal, often killing off all the inhabitants of a house or a whole family, but they are slow in spreading and tend to remain localized.

6. *Reporting* is as accurate as can be expected, when it is remembered that the reporting agency is usually an uneducated villager. Supervision is exercised, as far as possible, by the medical staff and the number of deaths reported is believed to be approximately near the actual figure. With regard to cases, it is different, for the village chaukidar is not capable of a medical diagnosis and consequently numbers of the milder cases pass unreported. In some districts practically only deaths are registered.

7. *Case mortality.*—This works out, in the case of British districts, to about eighty-seven per cent. For the reason given in the previous paragraph there is no doubt that this is much too high an average. It cannot be said that any general diminution in virulence is apparent. In bubonic plague the case mortality varies very much in different places and in the same places in different years; in some it is known to be over ninety per cent, and in others fifty per cent., or even lower. It is commonly lower at the beginning and end of epidemics.

8. *General plague policy.*—This is primarily based on the recognition of the fact that these annual seasonal epidemics, lasting from autumn to spring, do not depend so much on the spread of the disease from the few places remaining infected in the summer, as on recrudescence in a large number of places, which have been apparently free for some time, often many months; from these, plague spreads over the surrounding country. Every recrudescence that is prevented or aborted or even delayed, therefore, means a saving of life not only in that particular place, but in the whole of the large area which would have been infected from it. It is impossible to lay too much stress on the primary importance of preventing these outbreaks, which is by far the most important procedure in preventing or mitigating the epidemic. Second in importance come measures for preventing diffusion from actually infected to healthy localities and, last of all, those for combating each local outbreak.

The difficulties in attaining the primary object may be briefly summarized; first, it is impossible to discover definitely every endemic centre and consequently all potential ones must be attacked, involving a very large number of localities;

second, they must be attacked before infection becomes active, which makes the time available for the operations very short. An enormous amount of work then has to be done in a very short time, and the consequence is that, in all badly infected districts, long before all, or even a considerable number of, endemic centres have been treated, plague breaks out in many others, and, spreading rapidly, the epidemic soon gets beyond control. It may, however, be said that the operations, as far as it has been possible to carry them out, have been fairly successful, for although most of the districts, which have been for years thoroughly infected, are again being badly attacked, in such a district as Amritsar it is reported that not a single recrudescence had occurred up to 31st December and that the present epidemic is entirely due to importation; Gujrat is another case in point. Again, in certain districts, in which endemic centres are not so numerous, plague has been, to a great extent, suppressed; in no other way can the comparative freedom of Hissar, Gurgaon, Shahpur, Jhelum and Lyallpur, at the end of the year, be explained, for they have previously suffered severely and cannot, therefore, be considered as specially immune. It is evident that a very large staff is necessary for success, and as the medical staff can never be increased sufficiently to meet requirements, it is absolutely essential that such measures as are necessary should be capable of application and be undertaken by the people themselves. An endeavour is, therefore, to be made to select an agent for every small area, such as a zail, and educate him in anti-plague measures, in order to make him capable of carrying them out when necessary, under the supervision of the medical staff. In no other way can preventive measures be carried out rapidly enough over wide areas.

9. *Rail and road inspection* has been carried out during the year for the protection of Simla, Murree and Dalhousie.

10. *Surveillance over arrivals, isolation and segregation.*—These are carried out systematically in connection with the inspection posts referred to above. Such precautions are but rarely observed by the people of their own accord. The towns of Jhang and Chiniot are, however, notable exceptions, and the freedom of the Jhang district is due, in great measure, to these precautions.

11. *Refusal of access.*—The right of refusal to allow persons from infected areas to enter healthy localities is hardly ever enforced. Social customs and the binding obligations of hospitality to relatives, guests and travellers are too strong to allow of the adoption of such a measure to any extent.

12. *Evacuation.*—In the face of an epidemic, this is perhaps the best and most effective measure. The people are generally aware of its advantages, but, for various reasons, it is rarely carried out effectively. Much partial evacuation, however, goes on in some districts among the Hindu population; Muhammadans are taught that it is against their religion, and consequently seldom adopt it. Flight to other towns and villages is the popular idea of evacuation, and the most potent factor in the rapid spread of the disease.

13. *Disinfection.*—Recent research has considerably modified opinion as to the importance of this measure. To be effective, for bubonic plague, fleas and perhaps other insects, as well as the plague bacillus must be destroyed, and even with a perfect disinfectant, it is beginning to be recognized that, by the time it can be applied, the house or room is probably no longer infective. It is of great importance in pneumonic plague and also in preventing infection passing from the imported case to the rat population; it is but rarely that information is received sufficiently early to allow of its successful application. Insecticides are being tried, but reliance is mainly placed on disinfection by heat.

14. *Inoculation.*—This is one of the best and most effective methods, not only of mitigating plague incidence, but of diminishing mortality when an epidemic is in progress. It is everywhere recommended, but even when the people are convinced from experience of its utility they will not, as a rule, undergo the operation with its accompanying slight inconvenience, unless danger is actually present. In consequence of the comparative mildness of the epidemic of 1905-06, less inoculation was done than in the previous year. The total number of inoculations performed was 27,924.

15. *Rat destruction.*—This measure has assumed great importance. In the 1905-06 season it was carried out in some 3,000 towns and villages; the results were encouraging, although they were masked by the mild incidence of plague generally. General opinion, however, was pronounced in its favour, and it is considered by the officers engaged on the work that recrudescences were to a great extent prevented, aborted or delayed by it, and that the measure, even when applied after infection, mitigated the epidemic. From Amritsar Captain Davys, a very careful observer, reports that out of eighteen well authenticated centres of endemic plague, where the disease has annually re-appeared and infected the surrounding country, in eleven rat destruction was thoroughly carried out, and in these no cases of plague occurred; five were only partially dealt with, owing to various difficulties, and in each of these a recrudescence occurred, which did not go on to a severe epidemic; in the two remaining localities, where nothing was attempted, severe epidemics followed recrudescence.

On account of the favourable results obtained, the measure was pursued with vigour. The returns are incomplete, but 100 municipal towns and about 9,000 villages were ratted in the latter half of the year. Over a million and a half rats were actually found dead after these operations, and this is generally considered to be but a small proportion of the actual number poisoned. The staff rarely have time to record the number found, except on the morning following baiting, whereas the mortality continues for some days; many are thrown away or otherwise disposed of by the people before they can be counted. In spite of the severe prevalence of plague at the end of the year, recrudescence has been certainly prevented in many places and, presumably, altogether in certain districts; Jhang escaped during the whole year without a single case, although rat mortality, indicating endemic infection, has occurred in several places. No recrudescences have occurred in the Amritsar district, which is in the very heart of the infected area; all the plague being due to importation. There have been and still are many difficulties in the successful application of the measure; Jains, Bhabras and certain higher caste Hindus object to the taking of life in any form. For instance, in Mukerian, the whole town was baited, excepting two clumps of houses inhabited by Jains: a recrudescence of plague occurred in both these; again, in Rawalpindi city, which has suffered severely, the disease was started and spread from the ward inhabited by Jains, where no rat destruction could be done.

There are other difficulties dependent on the ignorance and suspicion with which any new measure is received; the results, in numbers of places, have been unsuccessful, owing to many of the inhabitants collecting and throwing away the baits after they have been laid. It may be said, however, that these difficulties are disappearing with the experience gained by the staff and the people, and the measure is usually accepted readily the second time, when it can be more perfectly carried out. All reports agree that the mass of the people accept rat destruction, and in many places even ask for it; in some, the people do it for themselves. If any plague measure can be called popular, it is rat destruction, as everywhere a connection between rats and plague is recognized; it causes less inconvenience than any other measure, and the people are also beginning to appreciate the fact that the removal of rats adds to their comfort and saves them from loss. It is consequently a procedure which can be carried out even in the absence of plague; and this is of the greatest importance in trying to prevent recrudescence. It must be recognized that, in order to carry out rat destruction or any other measure on the scale necessary, the people themselves must be the active agents. There is little or no hope that they will act on their own behalf without stimulation, but this may be supplied by their natural leaders, whose active co-operation has been and is being enlisted, as far as circumstances permit.

16. *Medical treatment.*—In towns application for European treatment is not usual, and only the very poor and homeless resort to plague hospitals. In villages everything is done to give medical assistance to all who wish it; not very much can be done in the way of systematic treatment, except in plague hospitals, as the medical staff are incessantly on the move.

17. *Sanitation.*—The staff are enjoined to inculcate ordinary hygienic principles among the people, but it cannot be said that much progress has been made in this direction, nor is much to be expected within a brief period.

47. **Fevers.**—The total number of deaths registered under the head of fevers in the province amounted to 20·28 *per mille*. This ratio exceeds that of the previous year by 1·88, but it is 1·99 lower than the mean ratio of 22·27 recorded during the five years ended 1905, and 12·03 below the high rate of 32·3, registered in the year 1900. The heavier monsoon rainfall was followed, as usually happens in this province, by the prevalence of malarial sickness, which enhanced the death rate during the last quarter of the year. The districts of Delhi, Mianwali, Karnal, Attock, Rawalpindi, Dera Ghazi Khan, Muzaffargarh and Ambala suffered severely from fevers. In Mianwali, the country was flooded by the river Indus. In Muzaffargarh there were floods in the Chenab. In Dera Ghazi Khan, the mortality was heavy, especially in the Tounsa Tahsil which lies near the foot of the hills and is liable to inundation. In Karnal large tracts were under water for a long period.

In nineteen districts the fever mortality was below the provincial ratio of 20·08.

48. The aggregate fever death-rate of the one hundred and forty four towns during the year was 20·11 and of the rural circles 20·3, as compared with 17·79 and 18·47, respectively, in the previous year and 20·08 and 22·51 in the preceding quinquennial period.

49. **Dysentery and Diarrhoea.**—The total mortality from dysentery and diarrhoea amounted to 0·87 *per mille*, as against 0·68 in the year preceding. The mean ratio of deaths registered during the five years ending 1905 was 0·71. The following districts recorded the highest rates:—Jhelum 2·07, Rawalpindi 1·90, Ambala 1·81, Simla 1·69, Sialkot 1·49, Gurdaspur 1·43, Jhang 1·41 and Kangra 1·41. The mortality in the one hundred and forty four towns, taken as a whole, was registered at the rate of 2·28 *per mille* and in the rural circles at 0·72. The death-rate from dysentery and diarrhoea is usually higher in towns than in villages.

50. **Respiratory Diseases.**—The deaths attributed to diseases of the respiratory organs were equal to a rate of 2·84 per 1,000, showing a slight increase of 0·06 over the average annual ratio of 2·78, registered during the previous five years. There were, as usual, for reasons explained in previous reports, considerable variations in the district death-rates; for instance, in Multan a rate of only 0·41 was registered, in Jhang 0·45, in Montgomery 0·46 and in Muzaffargarh 0·49; on the other hand, in Gurdaspur, Ambala, Delhi, Hoshiarpur and Sialkot, rates as high as 11·33, 6·43, 6·36, 5·89 and 4·92, respectively, were recorded.

51. **Injuries.**—The total number of deaths reported during the year under the general head “Injuries” was 6,668, giving a ratio of 0·33 *per mille*. This is the usual rate of mortality recorded from injuries of all sorts in this province. The deaths due to suicide were three hundred and four, of which one hundred and forty were of males and one hundred and sixty-four of females: the number of suicides is always larger among women than among men. From wounding and accidents 5,275 deaths were registered. Eight hundred and eighty-three deaths were caused by snake-bite, one hundred and fifteen were reported from hydrophobia and ninety-one from injuries inflicted by wild beasts.

It appears from the sixth annual report of the Pasteur Institute of India that during the year of the Institute, ending 8th August 1906, there were 1,145 patients who underwent anti-rabic treatment, of whom three hundred and forty-two were Europeans and eight hundred and three Natives. There were six cases among Natives and one among Europeans in which the treatment failed.

52. **All other causes.**—The death-rate registered from “all other causes” during the year was 7·18 *per mille*, as against 7·17 in the preceding year and 7·08 in the quinquennium ending 1905. The district death-rates differ considerably for reasons stated in previous reports.

Section IX.—Sanitary Works.

53. The Report by the Sanitary Engineer on sanitary works for 1906 is given as Appendix B to my Report.

Sanitary Works.

54. The amount realized from the sale of manure in the municipal towns during the year was Rs. 1,59,847, compared with Rs. 1,51,879 in 1905. The largest income from this source was derived in the following towns :—Amritsar Rs. 32,119, Lahore Rs. 17,579, Delhi Rs. 12,578, Sialkot Rs. 7,232, Multan Rs. 6,961, Gujranwala Rs. 6,679, Ludhiana Rs. 5,024.

Sale of manure.

55. There were 7,292 wells cleaned and 966 parapets constructed during the year, at a total cost of Rs. 40,218. The largest sums were expended in the following districts :—Multan Rs. 13,747, Hoshiarpur Rs. 7,068, Sialkot Rs. 3,949 and Amritsar Rs. 3,161.

Clearing of wells and construction of parapets.

56. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, sanitary note-books are kept in selected villages in the districts mentioned in my previous reports. There were one hundred and five new villages in the district of Hissar, sixty-seven in that of Gujrat and twelve in Kangra in which these books were opened during the year in addition to those already maintained.

57. A few District Boards offered rewards for the best results shown in sanitary improvements in villages, but they remained, as usual, unutilized, for want of interest in sanitation on the part of village communities.

Rewards offered for improved village sanitation.

58. The following works that serve sanitary purposes were constructed by Native gentlemen during the year 1905-06 at their own expense, amounting to a total of Rs. 84,143.

Works of public utility by private individuals.

ROHTAK.—A Dharmasala near the boundary of Mauza Ridhoo, close to a tank, at a cost of Rs. 4,000 by Girdhari, son of Nanak, Mahajan, of Mauza Ridhoo, Tahsil Sampla.

Delhi Division.

A *Baradari* with Ghât near the boundary of Mauza Gangana, at a cost of Rs. 1,500 by Masania, son of Majlas, Mahajan, of Mauza Gangana, Tahsil Gohana.

GURGAON.—A Chaupal (rest-house) at Ratipur, Tahsil Palwal, at a cost of Rs. 2,000 by Shamlat Deh (village fund).

DELHI.—A Dharmasala, Temple and *Pyao*, near Narela Railway Station, at a cost of Rs. 3,000 by Lala Nand Lal, son of Khushi Ram, Mahajan, of Narela, Tahsil Delhi.

KARNAL.—A masonry well on the Kaithal Gohana Road, at a cost of Rs. 1,400 by Lala Dewatya, Mahajan, of Guhna, Tahsil Kaithal.

AMBALA.—A Dharmasala at Sadhaura, Tahsil Naraingarh, at a cost of Rs. 2,000 by Mussammat Bhagwani, widow of Gobind Brahman, of Sadhaura, Tahsil Naraingarh.

A Serai at Purkhali in Tahsil Rupar, at a cost of Rs. 1,500 by Ramanand Kesho Ram, son of Jhakku Mall, Bania, of Purkhali in Tahsil Rupar.

KANGRA.—A Serai (rest-house) on the Jowala Mukhi Nadaun Road, near Nadaun Ferry, at a cost of Rs. 3,500, by Mussammat Parbo, widow of Ram Chand, Khatri of Nadaun, Tahsil Hamirpur.

Jullundar Division.

A well at Jalari, Tahsil Hamirpur, at a cost of Rs. 2,000, by Harbhagwan, Rup Chand and Daya Ram, sons of Sita Ram, Khatri, of Katra Ahluwalian, Amritsar.

HOSHIARPUR.—A Serai in village Basi Muda, on the Hoshiarpur Hariana Road, at a cost of Rs. 2,250, by Mussammat Murto, widow of Chhanga Ghumar, of Basi Muda, Tahsil Hoshiarpur.

A well in village Jakhera, Tahsil Una, at a cost of Rs. 1,960, by Bhattu, son of Ruldu, carpenter of Bhahour, Tahsil Una.

A well in village Dehlan, at a cost of Rs. 1,750, by Pundit Roda Ram, Brahman, of village Dehlan, Tahsil Una.

JULLUNDUR.—A Rest-house at Nakodar, at a cost of Rs. 2,000, by Lala Baru Mal, Khatri, of Nakodar.

A tank, at a cost of Rs. 1,200, by Lala Chhaju Ram of Bunga, Tahsil Nawashahr.

A Rest-house with a well, a bungalow with stables and out-houses, a tank and another well, at a cost of Rs. 7,375, by Pundit Tulsi Ram, Sahookar, of Bundala, Tahsil Phillour.

LUDHIANA.—A Dispensary, and out-houses attached thereto, at Maloudh, at a cost of Rs. 7,368, by Sardar Badan Singh, C. S. I. The Sardar has also paid Rs. 20,000 to the District Board, the interest of which is to be expended towards the maintenance of the dispensary.

FEROZEPORE.—One Dharmshala at Ferozepore Cantonment, at a cost of Rs. 16,000, by Lala Ramji Lal, son of Pat Ram, Bania, of Sadr Bazaar, Ferozepore Cantonment.

A Serai (rest-house) at Village Tharaj, on the Nathava Road, at a cost of Rs. 4,000, by Prem Singh, son of Jit Singh, Jat, of Village Tharaj, Tahsil Moga.

AMRITSAR.—A well at Wadala, Bhitewad, at a cost of Rs. 1,400, by Mussammat Kishen Kaur, widow of Wasu Mal, Khatri, of Amritsar.
Lahore Division.

GUJRAT.—A Rest-house at Maggowal, Tahsil Gujrat, at a cost of Rs. 2,000, by Mian Pir Bakhsh, son of Nur Muhammad.
Rawalpindi Division.

MULTAN.—A Rest-house, with a well on the road to Cantonment Railway Station, at a cost of Rs. 13,000, by Bhai Lorinda Ram, son of Rup Chand, of Multan City.
Multan Division.

A well for drinking purposes and bathing places for males and females, in the bazaar, inside Bohar Gate, at a cost of Rs. 3,000, by Mussammat Niki Bai and Sohari Bai, widows of Asa Nand and Mangha Ram, inside Bohar Gate, of Multan City.

Section X.—General Remarks and Personal Proceedings.

59. I remained in charge of the Sanitary Department throughout the year.
Administration. Captain W. H. C. Forster, I.M.S., officiated as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, from the 1st of January to the 26th of July, and Captain H. M. Mackenzie, I.M.S., from the 27th July to the end of the year.

60. During the month of January, I inspected the towns of Jagadhri
Inspection work of Sanitary Commissioner. Buria, Wazirabad, Bhera, and Sargoda, a new town on the Jhelum Canal, and some villages in the Shahpur district. After my return to Lahore, I visited the towns of Hissar, Bhiwani and Hansi, and later on, the town of Dera Ghazi Khan and some villages in that district. During the month of February, I inspected the towns of Muzaffargarh, Multan, Sialkot, Sambarial, Pasrur, Kila Sobha Singh, Daska, Jamke, and twenty-four villages in the Sialkot district; the towns of Kasur, Khudian, Khemkarn, Patti and six villages in the Lahore district, and afterwards the towns of Bahadurgarh, Rohtak and Jhajjar. In March I continued my tour in the southern part of the province, visiting the Famine Works which were in progress at the time in the Rohtak district, also the towns of Beri and Phillour, and later in the month, in company with Lieut.-Col. John T. W. Leslie, I. M. S., Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, I inspected the towns of Rawalpindi, Campbellpore, Hazro, Lyallpur and Gojra, and afterwards Jullundur and Hoshiarpur. In the month of April I visited Farrukhnagar, Gurgaon, Sohna, Palwal, Hodal and returned to Lahore. I then visited Tarn Taran in the Amritsar district. In May I accompanied the Local Government to Simla, and in June I inspected vaccinations performed in the Hill States of Keonthal, Kumar Sain and Rampur Bushahr. During the month of July I remained at Simla. In August I came down to Ludhiana to consider the suitability of the Fort for the Central Vaccine Institute, by a personal inspection of the place. I then visited Rawalpindi, Murree and the Lawrence Memorial Asylum there. In September I inspected some villages in the Murree Tahsil, and Dalhousie, and afterwards returned to Simla. In October, in company with Surgeon General G. Bomford, C. I. E., I inspected the Water Supply Springs on the Simla-Kalka Cart Road and the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar and Kasauli. I then commenced my tour in the plains, visiting Kalka, Karnal, Rewari, Sirsa, Fazilka, Muktsar, Ferozepore, Pind Dadan Khan, Gujranwala, Kila Didar Singh, Eminabad, Akalgarh, Ramnagar, and some villages in the Gujranwala district, and made my annual inspection of the city of Lahore. In November I visited the towns of Kartarpur, Nakodar, Nurmahl, Alawalpur, a number of villages in the Jullundur district, Gurdaspur, Kalanaur, Dera Nanak, and, in company with Lieut.-Col. Leslie, the city of Delhi. During the month of December I inspected the towns of Dinga, Gujrat, Jalalpur, Kunjah and Jhelum.

61. During the year, I delivered the usual number of lectures to the
Lectures on Hygiene. students of the Medical College, Lahore, in my capacity as Professor of Hygiene.

62. Captain Forster inspected the following towns :—Tarn Taran, Kasur,
Inspection work of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. Jagadhri, Sohna, Khemkarn, Jhelum, Murree, Kasauli and twenty villages. Captain Mackenzie visited Murree, Kasauli, Ludhiana, Shujabad, Palwal, Panipat and fifty-six villages. Both these officers devoted a considerable part of their time to the supervision of the work of the Central Vaccine Institute. Captain Mackenzie inspected a large number of vaccine operations.

63. There were 173 towns and 2,365 villages inspected by the Civil
Inspection work of Civil Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. Surgeons, as against 151 towns and 2,188 villages in the previous year. The Assistant Surgeons visited 17 towns and 31 villages, as against 30 and 122 in 1905.

64. The Manager North-Western Railway states that no new towns
No new towns built in the vicinity of North-Western Railway. have been built in the vicinity of the North-Western Railway stations in the course of the year.

65. It appears from the annual reports furnished by Civil Surgeons that

Distribution of quinine. quinine was distributed in the following districts :—

The District Board of Hissar arranged to purchase and keep some quinine for distribution in stock. Quinine powders were prepared and given to Vaccinators touring through the district, when checking births and deaths during the summer months, for issue to the rural population at a distance from dispensaries. The inhabitants of villages at a convenient distance from dispensaries applied for quinine. In the Rohtak district quinine was issued by the Vaccination Staff free of cost to villagers during the malarial season. The use of quinine is encouraged in the Delhi district by its sale through the Agency of Post Offices. The District Board of Ambala sanctioned the purchase of five pounds of quinine and one hundred and twenty pounds of magnesia sulphas for distribution in the district through Tahsildars. Quinine was distributed through Lambardars, Zaildars, Tahsildars and other influential men in the Kangra district. Quinine sulphas in seven-grain powders was distributed in the villages of the Hoshiárpur district through Zaildars to the extent of sixteen pounds. A large quantity of quinine was freely distributed by the Local Bodies in the Ferozepore district. In the Gurdaspur district quinine and other medicines were distributed by the Vaccinators in villages. Quinine was distributed to all thanas in the Sialkot district, and the question was considered of issuing it to all schools, where pupils numbered over fifty. In the Gujranwala district quinine was dispensed to the sick at the various dispensaries with beneficial results. Quinine in small packets was distributed by Vaccinators during their tours as well as by Zaildars in the district of Gujrat. Usually quinine pills and powders of the value of Rs. 100 are distributed annually in the Rawalpindi district, but this year, on the recommendation of Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen Little, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon of the district, Rs. 200 were sanctioned by the District Board for the purpose, and pills and powders of this value were distributed gratuitously throughout the rural circles through the agency of Inam Khors, Lambardars and Vaccinators. The Vaccinators distributed quinine throughout the Mianwali district during the prevalence of fevers. A large quantity of quinine was distributed to the poor people in the villages on the river Jhelum and round about Lallian in the Chiniot Tahsil of the Jhang district, where malarial fevers were very prevalent. This was done with good result. Two pounds of quinine were distributed by the District Board of Lyallpur amongst the Police Thanas. In the Multan district quinine is available for sale at two Sub-Post Offices and twenty-four Branch Offices scattered widely over the district. In the Muzaffargarh district fifteen pounds of quinine were purchased by the District Board for free distribution among the rural population, and the same was distributed through Thanadars, Zaildars and Vaccinators. In the district of Dera Ghazi Khan quinine was extensively used during the year. Forty-five pounds were expended. Not only was a good supply given to the various dispensaries, but Vaccinators during their tours also distributed it, and a certain amount was made over to various headmen of the district for distribution.

66. I noticed in my last report a great increase in many of the Municipal

Land under sewage irrigation and prices paid for sullage.

towns that dispose of sullage to cultivators, both in the amount of land brought under sewage irrigation and in the prices paid for it. I am glad to observe a further increase in 1906 over the figures for the previous year. In Amritsar, the number of acres under sewage irrigation increased from about four hundred and eight to four hundred and sixty-four and the amount paid for the sullage from Rs. 4,086 to Rs. 4,669. In Delhi, the number of acres rose to 59·34 from 56·64, and the price paid for the sullage to Rs. 949 from Rs. 906. In Lahore an area of five hundred and one acres of land was irrigated by sewage, yielding a total income of Rs. 4,535, as against four hundred and eighty-five acres and Rs. 4,333 paid for the price of the sullage in 1905. In Gujranwala, the number of acres rose from twenty-seven to thirty-two, and the income from Rs. 300 to Rs. 480. In Jullundur and Ludhiana the amount of land under sewage irrigation, *i.e.*, twenty-four acres and a little over thirty-six acres, respectively, was the same as last year: the income derived from the sullage in Jullundur was Rs. 175, or Rs. 27 less than in 1905, and in Ludhiána Rs. 276, showing a slight increase of Rs. 4. In Lyallpur the number of acres irrigated by sewage increased from forty-one to a little over forty-six acres, and the sum realized from the sale of sullage from Rs. 164 to Rs. 300. In Ferozepore

the number of acres rose from 3·7 to 11 and the income from Rs. 48 to Rs. 274. In Ambala there were a little over ten acres of land irrigated by sewage, as in the previous year, and the price paid for the sullage was Rs. 52 as against Rs. 56. The Municipal Committee of Gujrát has taken up about ten acres for sewage irrigation and for the permanent acquisition of this land it has paid Rs. 5,074. In addition to this, the Committee has taken up four acres on an annual rental of rupees sixteen per acre.

67. A short account of the work done by the Sanitary Board during the Work of Sanitary Board. year is given in Appendix A to this report.

LAHORE :
The 15th May 1907. }

C. J. BAMBER, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S., D.P.H.,

Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab.

APPENDIX A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SANITARY BOARD.

Five meetings of the Sanitary Board were held during the year 1906, and a brief account of the work done by the Board is given below :—

The Board allotted grants-in-aid to the following Municipalities for Sanitary Works to the extent noted against each, out of the grant of rupees thirty thousand sanctioned by Government for 1906-07 :—

Palwal and Ladwa, filling up depressions round the towns, Rs. 3,903 and Rs. 1,000, respectively ; Sonapat, construction of drains, Rs. 600 ; Ambala City, intramural drainage extension, Rs. 5,000 ; Machhiwara, construction of drains and out-falls, Rs. 2,000 ; Hoshiarpur, (1) the diversion of the drains in Custganj near Dharmsabha School and (2) purchase of land for the drainage of Garhi Muhalla, Bahadurpur, and Mori Muhalla, Rs. 2,000 ; Haryana, construction of latrines and paving streets, Rs. 453 ; Garhdiwala, construction of drains, Rs. 500 ; Anandpur, construction and repairs of drains, Rs. 400 ; Tanda, paving of streets Rs. 3,000 and construction of a drain, Rs. 496 ; Miani, paving of streets and construction of drains on either side of the town, Rs. 489 ; Murree, drainage scheme of the bazaar, Rs. 4,000 ; Muzaffargarh, improvement of drainage, Rs. 1,600 ; Kila Sobha Singh, a *bund* round the town, Rs. 2,059 ; Pasrur, purchasing a set of boring tools, Rs. 2,500 for improving water supply: total Rs. 30,000.

2. The administrative sanction of the Government was obtained to the following schemes :—

Intramural drainage scheme of the Jaimal Singh Bazaar portion of the Amritsar City at a cost of Rs. 18,367 ; improvement of the Amritsar City drainage Clock Tower Section, Rs. 27,455 ; water-supply scheme for the city, Central Jail and Civil Station of Ludhiana, amounting to Rs. 430,468 (exclusive of departmental charges aggregating Rs. 26,175) ; supplementary plans and estimate for a steam conservancy tramway at Lahore at a cost of Rs. 54,346.

The Commissioner, Lahore Division, accorded administrative sanction to the following Sanitary works—improving the Amritsar City drainage, Babecsar area at Rs. 9,303 ; (2) improving the Maclagan Road drainage, Lahore Civil Station, Rs. 9,137 ; improving the Amritsar City drainage, Hathi Gate area, Rs. 8,576 sanctioned by the Public Works Department.

The Board approved of the proposal that the work of the Jhelum drainage be carried out by the Public Works Department.

Out of the grant of Rs. 2,500 placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Board for 1906-07 for expenditure on experiments in connection with sanitation, the sum of Rs. 200 was allotted to the Sanitary Engineer for expenditure on experiments for testing the work done by Air Motors at Mianwali.

The Sanitary Engineer forwarded the plans of the proposed alterations in the sanctioned estimate of the Rawalpindi drainage works. The Board approved of the proposal regarding some of the drains, and also the abolition of the septic tanks and the removal of the site of the sewage farm.

The Sanitary Board discussed the proposal for a sullage farm at Amritsar. The Board agreed to the necessity for improving the present system of dealing with the sullage, so as to prevent the accumulation of sullage in the out fall sewer, as suggested by the Sanitary Engineer, that is, by means of a centrifugal pump lifting the sludge from a collecting tank at the level of the bed of the present out-fall sewer and discharging above ground level through two sludge intercepting chambers, built in two compartments, so that one can be cleared while the other is in use.

The Board approved of the proposal of the Sanitary Engineer to frame a preliminary estimate of the Gujranwala drainage scheme.

During the year the appointment of the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Punjab, was made permanent.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT, PUNJAB, FOR THE YEAR 1906.

The post of Sanitary Engineer to Government, Punjab, was held by Mr. Goument from 1st January to 9th May 1906 and by Mr. Sanders, from 10th May to the end of the year.

SIMLA.—Owing to the good rains and the extension of the house metering system the water supply was abundant during the season. The usual annual inspection of the Pumping Installation was made by the Agent of Messrs. James Simpson and Co. on 15th and 16th January 1907 who reported the plant in good order.

The land in the neighbourhood of the unfiltered water pump in the Cherot nala below the main pumping station was taken on rent from the Hill State concerned and conserved in order to prevent pollution.

The work on laying new water mains of larger bore, for giving better pressure for distribution and for protection from fire of several large public buildings between Chowra Maidan and Boileauganj (estimated cost Rs. 44,000) was completed.

Periodical tests of the effluent at the various septic tanks showed that the tanks are working satisfactorily.

The construction of the two reservoirs (estimates for which were sanctioned in 1905) for storing storm water in the Long View and Combermere ravines for the purpose of flushing the drains was completed.

On the recommendations of the Sanitary Investigation Committee appointed in 1905, the Local Government approved of the following works being carried out:—

- (1). Provision of four small incinerators and one large one below the Cart road.
- (2). Conversion of 20 public urinals into those with automatic flush arrangements.
- (3). Extension of the sewage system for the disposal of sullage.

Estimates for these works were prepared.

A rough estimate for Rs. 14,515 for the disposal of sewage of "Chota Chelsia" was prepared for the Municipal Committee.

The half-yearly inspections were made in March and October of the water supply and sanitary arrangements of the Viceregal Lodge Estate, and reports were submitted to Punjab Government and Government of India.

A joint inspection with the Sanitary Commissioner was made in September 1906 of both the water and drainage works.

LAHORE.—Acting on the advice of Sanitary Engineer the Municipal Committee are fitting many private connections with meters.

The Pumping Installation at Badami Bagh was inspected by an Agent of Messrs. James Simpson and Co., and their report was favourable. It was also inspected by the Sanitary Engineer in May 1906 who brought to the notice of the Committee *inter alia* the necessity of the addition of a 3rd engine as well as a series of additional wells for which an estimate for Rs. 78,301 had already been prepared for the Municipal Committee.

The Committee are considering the raising of a loan for these works.

The removal of the smaller pumping engine from the high level to the low level pumping house was commenced. The 2nd rising main was linked up to the pumps and to the reservoir.

Fire hydrants were fitted in the city bringing the whole intramural area under fire protection.

The revised estimate amounting to Rs. 54,347 for a Conservancy Tramway to carry off the nightsoil and refuse of the city was approved by the Sanitary Board and sanctioned by the Local Government. The work was put in hand and is rapidly approaching completion.

An amended estimate amounting to Rs. 8,102 for the drainage of Maclagan road was approved by the Local Government and the work put in hand.

DELHI.—The urgent necessity of increasing the water-supply Head-works by adding extra pumps and engine, etc., and another set consisting of a Sedimentation Tank and 2 Filter beds, was brought to the notice of the Municipal Committee. The cost of the extension was roughly estimated by Sanitary Engineer to be Rs. 1,93,000.

An estimate for Rs. 7,336 was sanctioned for improvement of water supply to the Circuit House and for supplying water to the Civil Encamping ground.

The Delhi intramural drainage was under construction and making good progress.

AMRITSAR.—Six estimates aggregating Rs. 1,30,000 were prepared during the year for remodelling the street drains in the several wards of the city. These were approved and submitted to the Sanitary Board for sanction. Three out of them, and 3 which had been prepared in the previous year were sanctioned by the Local Government. Estimates for 2 wards of the city now remain to be prepared. The work on two wards was in hand and progressing well.

The question of providing disposal works at the outfall came before the Sanitary Board for consideration. They approved of the scheme of raising the sullage from the two collecting tanks by means of a centrifugal pumps. And left it to the Committee to decide whether they take up all the land required for a farm or only 50 acres for use when the cultivators do not require the sullage.

The Municipal Committee have determined to put the work in hand and having arranged for the cost to be budgetted during the next financial year.

AMBALA.—The effect of resinking five wells on the east line of the Head-works has been satisfactory. The increasing supply from these five wells having been 71 per cent.

The Sanitary Board sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 10,000 in the first instance and Rs. 5,000 more, later, to the municipality for the extension of the intramural drains of the city. The estimate against the Rs. 10,000 grant-in-aid was approved by Sanitary Engineer and the work is being carried out by the Committee.

RAWALPINDI CITY.—The work on the scheme sanctioned in 1904 for the construction of main intercepting drain and disposal works, estimated cost Rs. 1,38,967, was well advanced and nearing completion.

The preparation of project for the intramural drainage is in hand.

LUDHIANA.—A detailed estimate for Rs. 4,30,468 for the scheme of Ludhiana water works was sanctioned during the year. The work was put in hand in September last, and a good start had been made when the year closed.

MULTAN.—Work on the construction of main drains and disposal works for Multan City (estimated cost Rs. 73,179) was nearly completed. To cover unforeseen excesses, the preparation of a revised estimate was necessitated. The estimate for the north intercepting drain amounting to Rs. 12,438 was also revised.

JAGRAON.—The drainage works (estimated cost Rs. 24,511) were practically completed during the year.

GUJRAT.—The extramural and disposal works (estimated cost Rs. 30,811) were completed during the year.

SARGODHA.—The water works (estimated cost Rs. 1,22,266) and the drainage works of city and civil station (estimated cost Rs. 91,000) were completed during the year. Water has been supplied to the town from the 16th November 1906.

PHILLOUR.—The Fort was inspected by Sanitary Engineer and proposals for the drainage of the Fort ditch were made at a rough estimated cost of Rs. 4,900.

All important sanitary works completed as well as those under construction, were inspected by the Sanitary Engineer from time to time during the year.

The following rough estimates were prepared by the Sanitary Engineer:—

	Rs.
1. Amended estimate for Hansi drainage	20,235
2. Extension of water-supply at Montgomery Central Jail	12,455
3. Drainage of Kote Rukn-ud-din at Kasur	8,024
4. Water-supply of Civil Encamping ground at Delhi	7,336

The following detailed estimates were prepared under the instructions of Sanitary Engineer and approved by him during the year:—

	Rs.
1. Sangla drainage works (revised estimate)	47,887
2. Lahore MacLagan road drainage	8,102
3. Amritsar intramural drainage Clock Tower area	27,455
4. Do. do. Babecsar area	9,303
5. Do. do. Hathi Gate area	8,576
6. Do. do. Bazar Sant Singh and Dhab Khatikan	47,051
7. Do. do. Hall Gate area	17,055
8. Do. do. Catherine Hospital area	20,415
9. Do. do. Khazana Gate (revised estimate)	23,536
10. Additional filter at Dabali, Simla	9,765
11. Providing additional fire plugs, Lahore city... ..	4,595
12. Thanesar city drainage... ..	2,184
13. Sullage drainage of Telegraph Office, Simla	2,037

The statement attached shows the quantity of water pumped and used during the year at several water-works stations in the Province and the cost of pumping.

In order to vigorously push on the Ludhiana water-works scheme, the Local Government created a special sub-division at Ludhiana with Mr. Hanly, Covenanted Engineer in charge. It comprises the construction of water works as well as all other ordinary public works in the district and is under the direct superintendence of the Sanitary Engineer.

There still remains much to be desired in the working of the Sewage Farms. Municipal Committee, with few exceptions, it is to be regretted, take little interest in this important matter.

The post of Boiler Inspector for the Punjab was sanctioned during the year and its incumbent Mr. W. Watson placed under the supervision of Sanitary Engineer. Mr. Watson joined his post on the 6th July 1906. The inspection of boilers was started on 1st September 1906. The amount collected on account of inspection fees during the year was Rs. 8,309.

A Board of Examiners under the Punjab Steam Boiler and Prime Mover Act has also been created by Government, with the Sanitary Engineer as *ex-officio* Chairman and the Boiler Inspector as an *ex-officio* member. During the year under report, the Board held 2 sittings and granted 150 certificates to Engine Drivers.

There are between 600 and 700 boilers in the Punjab.

H. C. SANDERS,
Sanitary Engineer to Government, Punjab.

STATEMENT A.

STATEMENT OF WATER PUMPED AND USED IN THE 7 (SEVEN) WATER-WORKS STATIONS, SIMLA, DELHI, LAHORE, AMBALA, AMRITSAR, SARGODHA AND
LYALLPUR, AND COST OF PUMPING.

Name of Station.	Population served according to last Census.	WATER USED.		Daily consumption per head in gallons—average of the year.	WATER PUMPED.		FUEL USED.	Quantity.	Cost.				Lift including friction head.	Cost per 100,000 gallons lifted 100 feet.	REMARKS.			
		WATER USED.			During the year.	Daily average.			During the year.	In the three hot months April to June.	Description.	Value of fuel used.				Value of stores.	Establishment.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Simla ...	31,153	92,784,697	587,245	15.6	35,777,091	21,898,612	Wood and coal ...	1,052 ...	10,674	1,941	6,324	18,939	1,300	4.1				
Delhi ...	206,534	555,705,621	1,526,663	7.4	555,705,621	164,150,000	Steam coal ...	1,077 ...	19,235	1,680	5,031	25,946	155	3.0				
Lahore ...	186,884	719,501,701	1,971,237	10.5	719,501,701	173,930,100	Coal ...	1,111 ...	22,293	408	4,215	26,916	100	3.7				
Ambala	28,200	84,739,175	259,080	9.2	94,392,174	21,920,851	Wood	829 ...	6,218	309	3,972	10,499	272	4.9				
Amritsar	161,039	180,067,436	493,335	3.1	180,067,436	53,497,454	Coal ...	242 ...	5,047	957	4,588	10,592	82	7.2				
Sargodha	...	1,196,400	38,593	...	1,196,400	...	Wood and coal	8 ...	161	50	270	481	...	...	Opened on the 16th November 1906.	
Lyallpur	13,477	21,807,953	71,268	5.3	21,807,953	6,661,093	Water power and wood	18 ...	243	100	3,520	3,853	42	42.2	* This establishment also superintends conservancy, etc.			

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DEATH-RATES FROM CHOLERA, SMALL-POX, FEVERS, DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA, FOR THE FIVE YEARS PRECEDING, AND FOR THE PERIOD SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF DRAINAGE OR WATER SUPPLY, OR BOTH, IN THE UNDERMENTIONED TOWNS.

Towns.	DATE OF COMPLETION OF WORKS OF		AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH-RATE SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF DRAINAGE OR WATER SUPPLY, OR BOTH.				AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH-RATE FOR THE FIVE-YEAR PERIODS PRECEDING THE INTRODUCTION OF DRAINAGE OR WATER SUPPLY, OR BOTH.				REMARKS.
	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Delhi ... ..	...	1893	0·1	0·6	26·7	1·8	0·4	0·6	26·7	1·9	
Ambala ... ..	...	1895	0·4	0·5	12·9	4·2	0·5	0·4	19·3	6·4	
Simla	1893	1893	0·02	0·5	13·8	0·8	...	1·1	17·1	1·4	
Lahore ... ..	...	1881	0·9	0·7	19·7	1·6	1·9	1·6	27·8	2·3	
Amritsar ... ..	...	1904	0·1	1·3	21·3	1·6	0·4	0·7	31·3	1·8	
Dalhousie ... ..	...	1894	0·1	0·1	12·0	2·0	...	...	9·6	2·4	
Gujránwála	1892	...	0·3	0·5	16·1	1·1	0·5	0·6	19·7	1·7	
Ráwalpindi ... ..	...	1887	0·7	0·3	21·0	2·4	0·5	0·1	16·4	3·4	
Murree ... ..	...	1894	0·1	...	16·5	1·7	0·7	0·4	14·8	0·9	
Miánwáli ... ..	...	1904	...	0·1	26·0	1·4	...	Not	available.		
Lyallpur	1904	1904	0·1	1·0	10·3	0·9	*2·8	0·4	16·3	2·1	* Figures available for four years only.
Kalka ... ..	...	1890	0·6	0·1	14·6	2·5	1·7	0·2	15·2	3·9	

ANNUAL FORM No. I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE BIRTHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1906.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10								
Number.	DISTRICTS.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1901.*			NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	MEAN RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.			Number.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
DELHI DIVISION.																	
1	Hissar	418,167	363,550	781,717	17,056	15,928	32,984	21·8	20·4	42·2	107·1	9·0	...	21·1	19·5	40·6	1
2	Rohtak	333,217	297,455	630,672	11,468	10,391	21,859	18·2	16·5	34·7	110·4	...	1·6	21·1	19·3	40·4	2
3	Gurgaon	390,443	355,765	746,208	15,222	14,008	29,230	20·4	18·8	39·2	108·7	5·7	...	22·6	20·7	43·3	3
4	Delhi	370,103	316,895	686,998	14,926	13,817	28,743	21·7	20·1	41·8	108·0	...	4·1	22·1	20·7	42·8	4
5	Karnal	478,953	404,272	883,225	20,429	18,782	39,211	23·1	21·3	44·4	108·8	...	2·7	20·9	18·8	39·6	5
6	Ambala	419,742	343,508	763,250	16,010	14,661	30,671	21·0	19·2	40·2	109·2	...	4·2	18·8	17·0	35·7	6
7	Simla	23,012	12,567	35,579	363	348	711	10·2	9·8	20·0	104·3	...	4·2	9·8	8·4	18·3	7
JULLUNDUR DIVISION.																	
8	Kangra	396,484	367,957	764,441	15,147	14,449	29,596	19·8	18·9	38·7	104·8	7·1	...	18·2	17·0	35·2	8
9	Hoshiarpur	525,854	463,928	989,782	21,166	19,499	40,665	21·4	19·7	41·1	108·5	3·0	...	20·7	18·9	39·6	9
10	Jullundur	488,299	416,008	904,307	19,016	17,637	36,653	21·0	19·5	40·5	107·8	8·9	...	20·8	19·5	40·3	10
11	Ludhiana	369,165	303,932	673,097	13,450	12,401	25,851	20·0	18·4	38·4	108·5	...	5·9	19·9	18·7	38·6	11
12	Ferozepore	507,258	424,948	932,206	22,789	20,411	43,200	24·4	21·9	46·3	111·7	7·9	...	22·0	19·8	41·7	12
LAHORE DIVISION.																	
13	Montgomery	263,354	224,598	487,952	11,677	10,342	22,019	23·9	21·2	45·1	112·9	20·6	...	21·0	18·7	39·7	13
14	Lahore	629,360	516,669	1,146,029	28,465	25,610	54,075	24·8	22·3	47·2	111·1	6·5	...	22·6	20·2	42·9	14
15	Amritsar	558,889	463,549	1,022,438	24,208	22,337	46,545	23·7	21·8	45·5	108·4	3·9	...	22·9	20·8	43·7	15
16	Gurdaspur	507,488	429,296	936,784	22,193	20,941	43,134	23·7	22·3	46·0	106·0	...	0·9	23·1	21·3	44·4	16
17	Sialkot	565,124	506,203	1,071,327	26,653	25,000	51,653	24·9	23·3	48·2	106·6	...	1·5	25·5	23·7	49·2	17
18	Gujranwala	485,260	405,317	890,577	19,689	17,544	37,233	22·1	19·7	41·8	112·2	9·1	...	22·9	20·3	43·2	18
RAWALPINDI DIVISION.																	
19	Gujrat	389,402	361,146	750,548	17,545	15,949	33,494	23·4	21·2	44·6	110·0	16·6	...	23·5	21·7	45·2	19
20	Shahpur	273,144	251,115	524,259	12,472	11,189	23,661	23·8	21·3	45·1	111·5	15·5	...	21·9	19·6	41·5	20
21	Jhelum	250,741	247,435	498,176	10,738	9,506	20,244	21·6	19·1	40·6	113·0	9·8	...	20·0	18·0	38·1	21
22	Rawalpindi	270,855	246,906	517,761	11,233	10,256	21,489	21·7	19·8	41·5	109·5	2·3	...	19·8	18·0	37·8	22
23	Attock	239,962	220,935	460,897	11,328	10,128	21,456	24·6	22·0	46·6	111·8	11·1	...	22·0	19·5	41·5	23
MULTAN DIVISION.																	
24	Mianwali	224,008	200,580	424,588	10,228	8,838	19,066	24·1	20·8	44·9	115·7	6·2	...	22·2	19·4	41·7	24
25	Jhang	262,504	227,762	490,266	11,200	9,845	21,045	22·8	20·1	42·9	113·8	17·7	...	20·0	17·7	37·7	25
26	Lyallpur	302,043	220,101	522,144	18,441	16,713	35,154	35·3	32·0	67·3	110·3	37·6	...	28·1	25·2	53·3	26
27	Multan	379,769	318,090	697,859	18,143	16,583	34,726	26·0	23·8	49·8	109·4	22·1	...	23·6	21·4	45·1	27
28	Muzaffargarh	220,207	185,449	405,656	9,315	8,377	17,692	23·0	20·7	43·6	111·2	15·0	...	21·7	19·0	40·8	28
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	255,448	214,499	469,947	8,759	7,187	15,946	18·6	15·3	33·9	121·9	4·2	...	18·6	15·5	34·1	29
Total		10,798,255	9,310,435	20,108,690	450,329	418,677	878,006	22·8	20·8	43·7	109·7	6·8	...	21·8	19·8	41·6	

* Excluding population of military cantonments.

STATEMENT OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH

1	2								3	4	5			6	
Number.	DISTRICTS.								Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	POPULATION (CENSUS 1901).			BIRTHS.	
											Males.	Females.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.
1	2								3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DELHI DIVISION.															
1	Hissar	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,217	150	418,167	363,550	781,717	32,984	42·2
2	Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,797	351	333,217	297,455	630,672	21,859	34·7
3	Gurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,984	376	390,443	355,765	746,208	29,230	39·2
4	Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,290	533	370,103	316,895	686,998	28,743	41·8
5	Karnal	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,153	280	478,953	404,272	883,225	39,211	44·4
6	Ambala	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,851	412	419,742	343,508	763,250	30,671	40·2
7	Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	352	23,012	12,567	35,579	711	20·0
JULLUNDUR DIVISION.															
8	Kangra	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,978	77	396,484	367,957	764,441	29,596	38·7
9	Hoshiarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,244	441	525,854	463,928	989,782	40,665	41·1
10	Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,431	632	488,299	416,008	904,307	36,653	40·5
11	Ludhiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,455	463	369,165	303,932	673,097	25,851	38·4
12	Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,302	217	507,258	424,948	932,206	43,200	46·3
LAHORE DIVISION.															
13	Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,677	104	233,354	224,598	487,952	22,019	45·1
14	Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,704	309	629,360	516,669	1,146,029	54,075	47·2
15	Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,601	639	558,889	463,549	1,022,438	46,545	45·5
16	Gurdaspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,889	496	507,488	429,296	936,784	43,134	46·0
17	Sialkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,991	538	565,124	506,203	1,071,327	51,653	48·2
18	Gujranwala	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,198	278	485,260	405,317	890,577	37,233	41·8
RAWALPINDI DIVISION.															
19	Gujrat	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,051	366	389,402	361,146	750,548	33,494	44·6
20	Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,840	108	273,144	251,115	524,259	23,661	45·1
21	Jhelum	...	...	...	...	...	}	8,845	167	250,741	247,435	498,176	20,244	40·6
22	Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	...				270,855	246,906	517,761	21,489	41·5
23	Attock	...	...	...	...	...				239,962	220,935	460,897	21,456	46·6
MULTAN DIVISION.															
24	Mianwali	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,816	54	224,008	200,580	424,588	19,066	44·9
25	Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	}	6,746	150	262,504	227,762	490,266	21,045	42·9
26	Lyallpur	...	...	...	...	...				302,043	220,101	522,144	35,154	67·3
27	Multan	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,107	114	379,769	318,090	697,859	34,726	49·8
28	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,635	112	220,207	185,449	405,656	17,692	43·6
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,306	89	255,448	214,499	469,947	15,946	33·9
Total								97,209	207	10,798,255	9,310,435	20,108,690	878,006	43·7	

NOTE.—Those born dead are not included

No. II.

DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1906.

7			8	9											10			1
NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION FROM											MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.			Number.
Males.	Females.	Total.		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	All causes.			Males.	Females.	Total.	
												Males.	Females.	Total.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
13,389	12,577	25,966	106·5	0·1	0·3	2·0	21·6	0·5	1·0	0·2	7·5	32·0	34·6	33·2	40·0	42·6	41·2	1
11,907	11,000	22,907	108·2	...	0·3	5·6	19·7	0·8	1·4	0·2	8·4	35·7	37·0	36·3	45·9	49·3	47·5	2
13,174	11,817	24,991	111·5	0·5	1·2	0·2	19·5	1·1	1·2	0·4	9·5	33·7	33·2	33·5	46·1	49·8	47·9	3
15,747	15,798	31,545	99·7	0·2	0·1	0·7	31·5	0·9	6·4	0·3	5·9	42·6	49·9	45·9	41·3	46·3	43·6	4
20,823	20,775	41,598	100·2	0·3	0·1	5·6	27·8	0·6	1·8	0·3	10·5	43·5	51·4	47·1	43·9	47·6	45·6	5
16,688	17,162	33,850	97·2	0·003	0·7	3·3	23·5	1·8	6·4	0·3	8·4	39·8	50·0	44·4	51·1	62·2	56·1	6
449	412	861	109·0	...	0·1	...	8·1	1·7	4·1	0·4	9·8	19·5	32·8	24·2	19·2	26·3	21·7	7
11,866	12,277	24,143	96·7	...	0·03	0·1	18·1	1·4	2·2	0·4	9·4	29·9	33·4	31·6	34·7	37·6	36·1	8
18,827	18,913	37,740	99·5	0·3	0·5	5·0	20·1	0·6	5·9	0·3	5·4	35·8	40·8	38·1	41·5	51·0	45·9	9
14,200	14,380	28,580	98·7	0·1	0·9	2·4	15·4	1·0	4·9	0·2	6·7	29·1	34·6	31·6	48·3	65·9	56·4	10
14,640	15,201	29,841	96·3	0·1	1·5	12·9	16·8	0·4	2·4	0·2	10·1	39·7	50·0	44·3	62·1	77·8	69·2	11
17,888	17,871	35,759	100·1	0·1	1·4	5·9	19·6	0·4	1·6	0·3	9·2	35·3	42·1	38·4	45·4	53·3	49·0	12
6,130	5,817	11,947	105·4	0·1	1·3	0·3	14·6	0·4	0·5	0·4	7·0	23·3	25·9	24·5	25·0	27·0	25·9	13
23,848	22,765	46,613	104·8	1·3	1·4	9·3	16·9	0·6	2·3	0·4	8·5	37·9	44·1	40·7	46·3	56·4	50·8	14
21,178	21,360	42,538	99·1	0·3	0·7	8·4	18·8	0·9	2·9	0·2	9·5	37·9	46·1	41·6	50·7	64·7	57·0	15
22,151	21,797	43,948	101·6	0·04	0·2	13·4	19·1	1·4	11·3	0·3	1·2	43·7	50·8	46·9	49·0	62·1	55·0	16
26,331	26,927	53,258	97·8	0·6	0·8	14·1	20·8	1·5	4·9	0·3	6·9	46·6	53·2	49·7	50·4	64·1	56·9	17
15,086	14,001	29,087	107·7	0·2	1·1	7·8	16·6	0·4	0·7	0·4	5·6	31·1	34·5	32·7	49·5	60·2	54·4	18
10,442	10,590	21,032	98·6	0·3	0·4	1·8	15·9	0·5	3·0	0·3	5·8	26·8	29·3	28·0	39·1	45·0	42·0	19
7,938	7,586	15,524	104·6	0·01	0·3	0·4	18·3	0·6	1·0	0·5	8·6	29·1	30·2	29·6	44·4	48·0	46·1	20
7,649	7,704	15,353	99·3	0·01	0·5	0·7	19·9	2·1	1·4	0·4	5·7	30·5	31·1	30·8	34·6	35·4	35·0	21
10,161	10,141	20,302	100·2	0·003	0·2	2·4	25·7	1·9	1·5	0·4	7·1	37·5	41·1	39·2	32·6	34·3	33·4	22
8,308	8,054	16,362	103·2	...	0·2	0·1	28·0	0·3	0·5	0·4	6·1	34·6	36·5	35·5	29·6	30·3	29·9	23
8,221	8,195	16,416	100·3	0·01	0·03	0·02	30·7	1·1	0·7	0·4	5·8	36·7	40·9	38·7	27·3	28·2	27·7	24
6,569	5,784	12,353	113·6	0·01	0·5	...	14·5	1·4	0·5	0·2	8·2	25·0	25·4	25·2	25·8	27·4	26·5	25
7,971	7,512	15,483	106·1	0·1	1·3	0·3	18·4	0·6	0·9	0·4	7·7	2·4	34·1	29·7	32·7	39·6	35·6	26
9,971	9,374	19,345	106·4	0·01	0·9	...	18·7	0·5	0·4	0·5	6·8	26·3	29·5	27·7	26·7	30·0	28·2	27
6,004	5,587	11,591	107·5	...	0·2	0·1	24·2	0·3	0·5	0·6	2·8	27·3	30·1	28·6	28·1	30·6	29·2	28
7,324	6,649	13,973	110·2	...	0·5	...	25·1	0·6	0·7	0·3	2·7	28·7	31·0	29·7	23·2	23·9	23·5	29
374,880	368,026	742,906	101·9	0·2	0·7	4·6	20·3	0·9	2·8	0·3	7·2	34·7	39·5	36·9	41·8	49·0	45·2	

in this or any other statement.

ANNUAL FORM No. III.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1906.

1	2	3												4	5
Number.	DISTRICTS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DELHI DIVISION.															
1	Hissar	1,973	1,469	1,670	2,563	2,456	2,328	1,679	1,549	1,809	2,370	3,224	2,876	25,966	1
2	Rohtak	1,747	1,136	1,492	2,283	2,552	1,667	1,130	1,558	1,773	2,069	3,379	2,121	22,907	2
3	Gurgaon	1,800	1,505	1,458	1,523	2,646	2,196	1,638	2,040	2,281	2,638	2,903	2,363	24,991	3
4	Delhi	2,036	1,502	1,613	1,985	3,241	2,300	1,910	2,368	3,064	4,158	4,306	3,062	31,545	4
5	Karnal	2,487	2,416	2,461	3,489	3,208	2,379	2,065	2,066	4,152	6,521	5,806	4,548	41,598	5
6	Ambala... ..	1,813	1,523	1,542	2,075	2,253	1,671	1,453	1,488	2,854	6,964	5,905	4,309	33,850	6
7	Simla	72	41	57	82	77	93	74	79	89	65	80	52	861	7
JULLUNDUR DIVISION.															
8	Kangra... ..	1,961	1,588	1,482	1,552	2,781	2,089	1,640	1,956	2,051	3,209	2,019	1,815	24,143	8
9	Hoshiarpur	2,652	2,247	2,533	3,437	3,768	2,254	1,743	2,021	2,901	5,208	5,028	3,948	37,740	9
10	Jullundur	2,044	1,477	1,737	2,398	3,034	1,819	1,829	1,919	2,246	3,227	3,646	3,204	28,580	10
11	Ludhiana	1,872	1,406	1,924	3,087	3,552	1,508	1,213	1,327	1,957	3,216	4,377	4,402	29,841	11
12	Ferozepore	2,778	2,165	2,444	3,870	4,404	2,229	1,951	1,707	1,878	2,727	4,983	4,623	35,759	12
LAHORE DIVISION.															
13	Montgomery	1,135	781	837	721	928	840	784	718	780	979	1,619	1,825	11,947	13
14	Lahore	2,634	2,162	2,631	5,536	7,945	3,180	2,958	3,179	2,757	3,261	5,143	5,177	46,613	14
15	Amritsar	2,773	2,314	2,993	5,247	7,188	3,024	2,402	2,427	2,483	3,087	4,347	4,253	42,538	15
16	Gurdaspur	3,046	2,577	3,625	5,749	6,218	2,711	1,929	1,780	2,430	4,151	4,874	4,858	43,948	16
17	Sialkot	3,111	2,779	4,280	8,576	10,662	3,606	2,569	2,314	2,420	4,172	4,510	4,259	53,258	17
18	Gujranwala	2,385	1,653	1,842	3,751	5,959	2,154	1,651	1,848	1,334	1,525	2,532	2,453	29,027	18
RAWALPINDI DIVISION.															
19	Gujrat	1,770	1,090	1,270	1,663	1,890	1,697	1,561	1,478	1,721	2,089	2,409	2,394	21,032	19
20	Shahpur	1,526	1,094	994	1,002	1,298	1,267	1,155	1,018	1,040	1,215	1,826	2,089	15,524	20
21	Jhelum	1,471	1,028	929	1,036	1,331	970	971	915	998	1,484	2,006	2,124	15,353	21
22	Rawalpindi	1,555	1,123	1,163	1,118	1,352	1,294	1,135	1,132	1,570	2,470	3,109	3,281	20,302	22
23	Attock... ..	1,392	1,132	1,049	1,189	1,065	983	957	872	1,042	1,399	2,560	2,722	16,362	23
MULTAN DIVISION.															
24	Mianwali	1,201	933	952	929	1,242	1,041	850	908	1,176	1,711	3,006	2,468	16,416	24
25	Jhang	1,272	785	832	733	1,157	1,113	1,020	784	798	993	1,297	1,559	12,353	25
26	Lyallpur	1,542	1,261	1,062	1,259	1,798	1,390	1,264	1,095	1,115	1,096	1,238	1,363	15,483	26
27	Multan	1,972	1,261	1,294	1,061	1,762	1,385	1,285	1,286	1,282	1,715	2,533	2,509	19,345	27
28	Muzaffargarh	876	663	668	602	792	736	758	533	683	1,443	1,928	1,909	11,591	28
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	871	714	864	697	1,017	1,170	831	826	818	1,386	2,818	1,961	13,978	29
Total for the Province		53,767	41,825	47,698	69,262	87,576	51,094	42,415	43,191	51,502	76,548	93,501	84,527	742,906	
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month.		2.67	2.08	2.37	3.44	4.36	2.54	2.11	2.15	2.56	3.81	4.65	4.20	36.94	

Name		Age		Sex		Total	
Name		Age		Sex		Total	

ANNUAL FORM

DEATHS REGISTERED ACCORDING TO AGE IN THE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7					
Number.	DISTRICTS.	UNDER ONE YEAR.		ONE YEAR AND UNDER 5 YEARS.		5 YEARS AND UNDER 10 YEARS.		10 YEARS AND UNDER 15 YEARS.		15 YEARS AND UNDER 20 YEARS.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	DELHI DIVISION.										
1	Hissar	4,042	3,456	3,340	3,327	640	614	401	431	371	314
2	Rohtak	3,247	2,816	1,993	2,064	737	685	646	655	595	640
3	Gurgaon	3,418	2,901	2,948	2,784	668	569	400	296	426	340
4	Delhi	4,422	4,127	3,221	3,511	717	727	582	623	568	688
5	Karnal	5,925	5,432	4,023	4,257	879	859	747	885	753	751
6	Ambala	4,932	5,152	3,432	3,888	667	603	466	517	454	462
7	Simla	133	136	33	48	10	12	9	12	10	20
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.										
8	Kangra	3,888	3,652	1,475	1,462	511	566	321	337	346	549
9	Hoshiarpur	5,265	4,980	4,211	4,512	776	789	742	782	550	595
10	Jullundur	4,431	4,863	2,819	2,994	805	836	493	480	423	467
11	Ludhiana	3,712	3,932	2,437	2,471	946	984	923	1,042	830	927
12	Ferozepore	5,189	5,256	3,828	3,821	1,029	990	836	1,000	670	750
	LAHORE DIVISION.										
13	Montgomery	2,214	2,088	1,458	1,440	320	301	158	159	120	119
14	Lahore	6,289	5,941	4,823	4,630	1,577	1,717	1,323	1,518	1,011	1,063
15	Amritsar	5,622	5,937	3,962	3,700	1,291	1,309	1,001	1,163	834	905
16	Gurdaspur	5,290	4,748	4,773	4,941	1,156	1,298	1,218	1,310	796	791
17	Sialkot	5,284	4,998	4,835	4,694	2,274	2,683	2,011	2,312	1,766	1,800
18	Gujranwala	4,262	3,832	2,803	2,591	1,351	1,238	731	842	475	431
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.										
19	Gujrat	2,825	2,670	2,463	2,439	472	522	341	374	240	273
20	Shahpur	2,537	2,331	1,499	1,543	456	485	248	247	148	145
21	Jhelum	2,014	2,003	1,434	1,493	379	423	233	212	184	189
22	Rawalpindi	2,608	2,452	1,522	1,745	528	566	373	389	322	295
23	Attock	2,280	2,079	1,780	1,781	683	745	193	216	221	175
	MULTAN DIVISION.										
24	Mianwali	2,451	2,232	1,876	2,010	679	723	255	245	142	144
25	Jhang	2,430	2,117	1,232	1,186	368	348	196	179	108	91
26	Lyallpur	3,292	3,290	1,696	1,601	401	365	234	224	125	155
27	Multan	3,823	3,713	1,562	1,405	414	373	268	295	240	256
28	Muzaffargarh	2,044	1,824	1,177	1,190	376	302	175	145	102	112
29	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	1,870	1,581	1,379	1,386	483	453	305	270	224	229
	Total for the Province ...	105,739	100,539	74,034	74,914	21,599	22,085	15,829	17,160	13,054	13,676
	Population according to Census of 1901.	340,768	315,547	1,054,220	973,624	1,495,539	1,284,191	1,351,018	1,016,921	991,572	787,841
	Ratio per 1000 living ...	310.30	318.69	70.23	76.94	14.44	17.20	11.72	16.87	13.16	17.38

NOTE.—The population of military cantonments by different ages cannot

No IV.

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1906.

8		9		10		11		12		13		14
20 YEARS AND UNDER 30 YEARS.		30 YEARS AND UNDER 40 YEARS.		40 YEARS AND UNDER 50 YEARS.		50 YEARS AND UNDER 60 YEARS.		60 YEARS AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
790	930	698	730	786	660	808	588	1,513	1,532	13,389	12,577	1
894	940	898	764	861	695	904	750	1,132	961	11,907	11,000	2
839	865	921	837	1,079	828	991	870	1,484	1,521	13,174	11,817	3
1,131	1,253	1,127	1,085	1,063	984	1,031	893	1,885	1,907	15,747	15,788	4
1,579	1,666	1,519	1,746	1,700	1,582	1,509	1,378	2,189	2,219	20,823	20,775	5
1,065	1,217	1,207	1,260	1,204	1,050	1,093	873	2,170	2,134	16,388	17,162	6
56	41	47	41	36	19	40	28	61	55	449	412	7
722	1,394	798	944	788	759	872	622	2,145	1,904	11,866	12,277	8
1,121	1,438	1,116	1,265	1,212	1,072	1,076	901	2,758	2,579	18,827	18,913	9
732	909	712	664	708	610	786	568	2,291	1,989	14,200	14,380	10
1,055	1,217	1,109	1,127	950	953	852	809	1,826	1,739	14,640	15,201	11
1,194	1,426	1,077	1,097	1,095	1,034	1,044	828	1,926	1,692	17,888	17,871	12
256	338	246	266	214	218	279	220	865	668	6,180	5,817	13
1,936	2,115	1,583	1,486	1,477	1,243	1,257	888	2,572	2,164	23,848	22,765	14
1,521	1,948	1,314	1,458	1,269	1,138	1,130	976	3,231	2,771	21,178	21,360	15
1,707	2,148	1,689	1,709	1,654	1,420	1,256	1,033	2,612	2,399	22,151	21,797	16
1,855	2,115	1,744	1,850	1,527	1,630	1,374	1,582	3,661	3,313	26,331	26,927	17
1,143	1,169	955	1,015	643	799	745	611	1,778	1,473	15,086	14,001	18
649	732	594	716	592	573	511	516	1,747	1,774	10,442	10,590	19
400	435	422	491	404	389	471	423	1,353	1,097	7,938	7,581	20
419	614	533	564	519	483	462	401	1,472	1,297	7,649	7,704	21
750	943	895	1,032	823	705	676	537	1,664	1,477	10,161	10,141	22
498	582	574	663	505	484	485	374	1,109	955	8,308	8,054	23
333	482	433	514	444	427	445	380	1,163	1,038	8,221	8,195	24
219	280	232	288	295	274	340	260	1,149	752	6,509	5,784	25
314	355	307	364	340	281	351	289	411	637	7,971	7,512	26
572	581	603	582	534	467	610	571	1,341	1,131	9,971	9,374	27
290	439	396	498	379	321	314	221	751	635	6,004	5,587	28
909	969	502	507	423	338	880	293	849	623	7,324	6,649	29
24,947	29,572	24,251	25,463	23,722	21,478	22,086	18,618	49,679	41,526	374,880	368,026	
1,772,499	1,613,772	1,491,468	1,303,757	1,070,272	940,706	699,319	573,371	662,571	553,253	10,798,255	9,310,133	
14.07	18.22	16.20	19.44	22.16	22.83	31.58	32.19	74.83	80.05	34.72	39.33	

Be excluded, as it is not shown separately in the Census returns.

ANNUAL FORM No. V.

DEATHS REGISTERED ACCORDING TO CLASSES IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1906.

1	2	3					4					5					6
Number.	Districts.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1901.					NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.					RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.					Number.
		Muhammads.	Hindus.	Native Christians.	Other classes.	Total.	Muhammads.	Hindus.	Native Christians.	Other classes.	Total.	Muhammads.	Hindus.	Native Christians.	Other classes.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
DELHI DIVISION.																	
1	Hissar ...	202,009	579,444	53	211	781,717	5,968	79,998	...	...	25,986	29.54	34.51	...	...	33.22	1
2	Rohtak ...	91,687	538,904	41	40	630,672	2,793	20,113	1	...	22,907	30.46	37.32	24.39	...	36.32	2
3	Gurgaon ...	242,548	503,381	221	68	746,208	8,621	16,367	1	2	24,991	35.54	32.51	4.52	34.48	33.49	3
4	Delhi ...	166,655	517,633	2,042	668	686,998	8,551	22,930	64	...	31,545	51.31	44.80	31.34	...	45.92	4
5	Karnal ...	244,412	640,630	225	958	883,225	11,522	30,064	12	...	41,598	47.73	46.93	53.33	...	47.10	5
6	Ambala ...	224,679	537,612	959	...	763,250	10,504	23,341	5	...	33,850	46.75	43.42	5.21	...	44.35	6
7	Simla ...	5,560	27,770	368	1,881	35,579	142	641	9	69	861	25.54	23.08	24.46	36.68	24.20	7
JULLUNDUR DIVISION.																	
8	Kangra ...	39,534	720,389	203	4,315	764,441	1,116	23,025	2	...	24,143	28.23	31.96	9.85	...	31.58	8
9	Hoshiarpur ...	312,958	676,009	785	30	980,782	12,107	25,622	11	...	37,740	38.69	37.90	14.01	...	38.13	9
10	Jullundur ...	416,691	487,234	276	106	904,307	13,524	15,054	2	...	28,580	32.46	30.90	7.25	...	31.60	10
11	Ludhiana ...	235,937	436,212	415	533	673,097	9,586	20,248	7	...	29,841	40.63	46.42	16.87	...	44.33	11
12	Ferozepore ...	436,995	494,966	240	5	932,206	18,134	17,624	1	...	35,759	41.50	35.61	4.17	...	38.36	12
LAHORE DIVISION.																	
13	Montgomery	348,806	138,772	313	61	487,952	8,917	2,999	...	1	11,947	25.65	21.61	...	16.39	24.48	13
14	Lahore ...	711,171	428,753	2,990	3,115	1,146,029	33,423	13,123	35	12	46,613	47.01	30.63	11.71	3.85	40.67	14
15	Amritsar ...	474,457	546,208	1,492	281	1,022,438	19,423	23,051	24	...	42,538	40.94	42.28	16.09	...	41.60	15
16	Gurdaspur ...	462,996	469,346	4,198	244	936,784	21,090	22,573	280	5	43,948	45.55	48.09	66.70	20.49	46.91	16
17	Sialkot ...	710,778	349,867	10,662	20	1,071,327	34,667	17,869	322	400	53,258	43.77	51.07	30.20	?	49.71	17
18	Gujranwala...	603,464	281,439	5,592	82	890,577	21,509	7,250	110	218	29,087	35.64	25.76	19.67	?	32.66	18
RAWALPINDI DIVISION.																	
19	Gujrat ...	655,838	94,250	241	219	750,548	18,364	2,660	...	8	21,032	28.00	28.22	...	36.53	28.02	19
20	Shahpur ...	442,921	81,247	21	70	524,259	13,204	2,293	27	...	15,524	29.81	28.22	?	...	29.61	20
21	Jhelum ...	442,513	55,445	110	102	498,170	13,737	1,614	2	...	15,353	31.04	29.11	13.18	...	30.82	21
22	Rawalpindi...	451,850	65,136	225	550	517,761	17,364	2,750	8	180	20,302	38.43	42.22	35.56	327.27	39.21	22
23	Attock ...	418,142	42,465	290	...	460,897	15,123	1,232	...	7	16,362	36.17	29.01	...	?	35.56	23
MUELTAN DIVISION.																	
24	Mianwali ...	371,674	52,870	16	28	424,588	14,417	1,982	2	15	16,416	38.79	37.49	125.00	535.71	38.66	24
25	Jhang ...	390,064	100,083	119	...	490,266	9,974	2,320	...	59	12,353	25.57	23.18	...	?	25.20	25
26	Lyallpur ...	304,186	212,583	5,302	78	522,144	9,827	5,412	225	19	15,463	32.31	25.46	42.44	260.27	29.65	26
27	Multan ...	565,557	131,852	198	252	697,659	15,225	4,116	...	4	19,345	26.92	31.22	...	15.87	27.72	27
28	Muzaffargarh	350,177	55,446	17	16	405,656	10,033	1,552	...	6	11,591	28.65	27.99	...	375.00	28.57	28
29	D. G. Khan...	411,315	58,530	81	21	469,947	12,009	1,893	...	71	13,973	29.20	52.34	...	?	29.73	29
Total for the Province.		10,732,680	9,324,476	37,625	13,939	20,108,630	390,914	349,766	1,150	1,076	742,906	36.42	37.51	30.51	*77.19	36.94	

*Figures incorrect, due to misclassification.

ANNUAL FORM No. VI.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES)
OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1906.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES IN THE DISTRICTS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Number.	A.—RURAL CIRCLES.	Population according to census of 1901.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	INJURY		
									Suicide.		Wounds and accidents.
									Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DELHI DIVISION.											
1	Hissar	693,044	46	213	238	15,030	196	474	5	1	97
2	Rohtak	576,415	...	145	3,252	11,529	309	658	6	6	102
3	Gurgaon	678,503	206	711	117	13,623	588	697	16	42	220
4	Delhi	457,658	25	31	434	11,825	117	2,654	5	24	123
5	Karnal	799,607	283	58	4,445	22,652	278	1,112	2	4	195
6	Ambala	698,479	2	484	2,430	16,756	1,061	4,512	3	4	134
7	Simla	21,449	...	...	...	98	47	93	...	...	7
JULLUNDUR DIVISION.											
8	Kangra	751,945	...	21	84	13,725	1,047	1,660	6	10	210
9	Hoshiarpur	923,773	320	499	4,316	18,602	478	5,452	4	9	201
10	Jullundur	789,950	43	640	1,674	12,495	602	3,770	7	5	162
11	Ludhiana	586,569	1	716	8,040	9,786	131	1,136	8	13	65
12	Ferozepore	881,750	123	1,169	4,810	17,290	271	1,274	9	5	181
LAHORE DIVISION.											
13	Montgomery	468,182	46	616	128	6,840	163	181	1	2	136
14	Lahore	906,019	1,288	1,309	9,350	15,686	260	922	3	5	288
15	Amritsar	842,818	256	380	6,507	15,927	591	1,352	5	2	153
16	Gurdaspur	871,990	26	90	11,995	16,690	1,192	10,000	5	4	201
17	Sialkot	994,914	504	744	14,324	21,062	1,431	4,595	9	5	241
18	Gujranwala	802,306	124	686	5,663	13,611	242	403	4	3	238
RAWALPINDI DIVISION.											
19	Gujrat	709,017	205	293	1,269	11,351	292	1,965	5	...	188
20	Shahpur	471,938	6	49	177	8,615	210	389	1	...	187
21	Jhelum	472,703	4	244	337	9,524	980	608	3	4	162
22	Rawalpindi... ..	469,167	2	85	697	12,175	833	497	...	1	165
23	Attock	442,646	...	69	59	12,463	94	171	1	1	125
MULTAN DIVISION.											
24	Mianwali	391,442	...	10	7	12,081	342	251	1	1	116
25	Jhang	451,383	6	52	...	6,604	586	141	1	...	60
26	Lyallpur	512,973	25	656	174	9,502	304	465	2	2	194
27	Multan	604,125	3	134	...	11,299	109	64	2	...	248
28	Muzaffargarh	393,253	...	73	33	9,528	96	160	...	1	154
29	Dera Ghazi Khan... ..	428,705	...	204	...	10,961	154	190	1	3	82
Total of the Rural Circles ...		18,092,723	3,544	10,381	80,560	367,330	13,004	45,846	115	157	4,635

No. VI.

(RURAL CIRCLES) OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1906.

		11	12	13								14		
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								FROM ALL CAUSES.		
Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Tota. deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
41	144	4,249	20,590	0·07	0·31	0·34	21·69	0·28	0·68	0·21	6·13	29·71	39·03	1
2	116	4,674	20,683	...	0·25	5·64	20·00	0·54	1·14	0·20	8·11	35·88	47·51	2
18	296	6,360	22,598	0·30	1·05	0·17	20·08	0·87	1·03	0·44	9·37	33·31	47·68	3
21	173	2,205	17,464	0·05	0·07	0·95	25·84	0·26	5·80	0·38	4·82	38·16	41·24	4
60	261	8,046	37,135	0·35	0·07	5·56	28·33	0·35	1·39	0·33	10·06	46·44	44·95	5
27	168	5,611	31,024	0·002	0·69	3·48	23·99	1·52	6·46	0·24	8·03	44·42	56·40	6
2	9	183	430	...	...	...	4·57	2·19	4·34	0·42	8·53	20·05	16·02	7
38	264	7,062	23,863	...	0·03	0·11	18·25	1·39	2·21	0·35	9·39	31·74	35·76	8
34	248	4,903	34,818	0·35	0·54	4·67	20·14	0·52	5·90	0·27	5·31	37·69	45·79	9
5	179	5,229	24,632	0·05	0·81	2·12	15·82	0·76	4·77	0·23	6·62	31·18	57·14	10
6	92	6,112	26,014	0·001	1·22	13·71	16·68	0·22	1·94	0·16	10·42	44·35	70·16	11
23	218	8,065	33,220	0·14	1·33	5·46	19·61	0·31	1·44	0·25	9·15	37·68	49·07	12
57	196	3,165	11,335	0·10	1·32	0·27	14·61	0·35	0·39	0·42	6·76	24·21	25·79	13
83	379	8,111	37,305	1·42	1·44	10·32	17·31	0·29	1·02	0·42	8·95	41·17	52·56	14
12	172	8,554	33,739	0·30	0·45	7·72	18·90	0·70	1·60	0·20	10·15	40·03	58·71	15
26	236	873	41,102	0·03	0·10	13·76	19·14	1·37	11·47	0·27	1·00	47·14	55·46	16
52	307	6,647	49,614	0·51	0·75	14·40	21·17	1·44	4·62	0·31	6·68	49·87	57·38	17
96	341	4,213	25,283	0·15	0·86	7·06	16·96	0·30	0·50	0·43	5·25	31·51	55·37	18
38	231	4,075	19,681	0·29	0·41	1·79	16·01	0·41	2·77	0·33	5·75	27·76	42·07	19
57	245	3,904	13,595	0·01	0·10	0·38	18·25	0·44	0·82	0·52	8·27	28·81	46·35	20
41	210	2,663	14,570	0·01	0·52	0·71	20·15	2·07	1·29	0·44	5·63	30·82	34·55	21
30	196	3,135	17,620	0·004	0·18	1·49	25·95	1·78	1·06	0·42	6·68	37·56	32·85	22
29	156	2,633	15,645	...	0·16	0·13	28·16	0·21	0·39	0·35	5·95	35·34	29·84	23
36	154	2,248	15,093	...	0·03	0·02	30·86	0·87	0·64	0·39	5·74	38·56	27·91	24
40	101	3,307	10,797	0·01	0·12	...	14·63	1·30	0·31	0·22	7·33	23·92	24·99	25
14	212	3,961	15,299	0·05	1·28	0·34	18·52	0·59	0·91	0·41	7·72	29·82	35·65	26
47	297	4,018	15,924	0·004	0·22	..	18·70	0·18	0·11	0·49	6·65	26·36	27·83	27
60	215	1,016	11,121	...	0·19	0·08	24·23	0·24	0·41	0·55	2·58	28·28	28·88	28
45	131	890	12,530	...	0·48	...	25·57	0·36	0·44	0·31	2·08	29·23	22·88	2
1,040	5,947	126,112	652,724	0·20	0·57	4·45	20·30	0·72	2·53	0·33	6·97	36·08	45·01	

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES IN THE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
No.	B.—TOWNS.	Population according to census of 1901.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	INJURIES.				
									Suicide.		Wounds and accidents.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	Total.
									Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
HISSAR DISTRICT.													
1	Hissar...	17,647	...	7	13	330	32	70	...	...	5	1	6
2	Hansi...	16,523	...	3	1	189	52	69	...	...	5	1	6
3	Bhiwani...	35,917	1	9	1,308	579	118	145	...	...	5	1	6
4	Sirsa...	15,800	...	2	2	673	15	33	...	...	2	2	4
5	Fattehabad...	2,786	...	2	...	85	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
ROHTAK DISTRICT.													
6	Rohtak...	19,766	...	9	2	306	48	85	...	...	3	...	3
7	Jhajjar...	12,227	...	7	...	135	44	55	...	...	1	...	1
8	Beri...	9,723	...	4	251	145	41	74	...	...	1	...	1
9	Gohana...	6,567	...	1	2	135	14	19	...	...	1	...	1
10	Bahadurgarh...	5,974	...	5	...	147	19	18	...	...	1	...	1
GURGAON DISTRICT.													
11	Rewari...	27,295	113	63	...	209	96	94	...	...	5	...	5
12	Palwal...	12,830	13	59	...	208	25	18	...	...	1	...	1
13	Farrukhnagar...	6,136	1	22	1	103	17	19	...	...	1	...	1
14	Firozpur...	7,278	...	10	...	179	21	4	1	...	...	1	2
15	Sohna...	6,024	2	30	...	113	17	11	...	...	...	...	...
16	Hodal...	8,142	...	13	...	144	18	17	...	...	1	1	2
DELHI DISTRICT.													
17	Delhi...	206,534	64	4	10	8,983	457	1,686	6	2	37	3	48
18	Sonepat...	12,990	36	6	4	491	15	15	1	...	2	1	4
19	Balabgarh...	4,506	...	4	...	90	17	11	...	...	2	...	2
20	Faridabad...	5,310	...	14	...	233	12	6	...	...	...	...	...
KARNAL DISTRICT.													
21	Karnal...	22,703	...	10	1	463	86	123	1	...	9	...	1
22	Kaithal...	14,408	...	5	1	637	53	90	...	...	6	...	6
23	Panipat...	26,914	3	8	427	395	61	166	...	...	8	...	8
24	Ladwa...	3,518	...	...	61	68	16	15	...	...	1	1	2
25	Shahabad...	11,009	...	2	...	235	41	52	...	...	4	...	4
26	Thanesar...	5,066	...	4	2	126	29	38	...	...	2	2	4
AMBALA DISTRICT.													
27	Ambala...	26,744	...	17	5	437	127	181	...	...	11	4	15
28	Jagadri...	13,462	...	1	1	285	62	44	...	...	10	...	10
29	Burya...	5,865	...	...	...	115	13	25	...	1	1	...	3
30	Sadhaura...	9,812	...	13	64	210	81	108	...	...	2	...	2
31	Rupar...	8,888	1	20	22	95	37	24	...	...	2	...	2
SIMLA DISTRICT.													
32	Simla...	14,130	...	2	...	190	13	54	...	...	5	...	5
KANGRA DISTRICT.													
33	Kangra...	4,746	...	...	...	22	8	15	...	...	1	...	1
34	Dharmsala...	3,288	...	...	...	4	5	2	...	...	1	...	1
35	Nurpur...	4,462	...	...	...	61	19	12	...	...	1	...	1
HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.													
36	Hoshiarpur...	17,037	2	12	4	181	36	160	...	...	8	...	8
37	Khanpur...	3,183	...	...	2	53	17	13	...	...	2	...	2
38	Hariana...	6,005	...	2	63	66	14	35	...	...	2	...	2
39	Garhodiwala...	3,652	...	...	136	48	...	20	...	...	2	...	2
40	Dasuyah...	6,404	...	...	12	196	15	30	...	...	1	...	1
41	Tanda Urmur...	10,247	...	2	140	268	23	45	...	...	1	...	1
42	Miani...	6,118	...	...	158	159	8	26	...	...	1	...	1
43	Mukerian...	3,589	...	4	93	88	9	7	...	...	3	...	3
44	Una...	4,746	...	11	...	110	4	28	...	...	...	...	...
45	Awandpur...	5,028	1	...	1	82	10	18	...	...	4	...	4

No. VI.

TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1906.

11	12	13										14
All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.										No.
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diar. cholera.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.		
										For the year.	Mean of pre- vious five years.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
295	752	...	0.40	0.74	18.70	1.81	3.97	0.34	16.72	42.67	58.57	1
34	667	...	0.18	0.06	14.44	3.15	4.18	0.36	21.00	40.37	63.68	2
776	2,942	0.03	0.25	36.42	16.12	3.29	4.04	0.17	21.61	81.91	60.71	3
187	916	...	0.13	0.13	42.59	0.95	2.09	0.25	11.84	57.97	51.01	4
4	98	...	0.72	...	30.51	...	2.51	...	1.44	35.18	39.77	5
262	715	...	0.46	0.10	15.48	2.43	4.30	0.15	13.26	36.17	44.76	6
182	424	...	0.57	...	11.04	3.60	4.50	0.08	14.89	34.68	42.66	7
84	600	...	0.41	25.82	14.91	4.22	7.61	0.10	8.64	61.71	53.44	8
68	24	...	0.15	0.30	20.56	2.13	2.89	0.15	10.35	36.55	54.09	9
55	245	...	0.84	...	24.61	3.18	3.01	0.17	9.21	41.01	45.90	10
328	908	4.14	2.31	...	7.66	3.52	3.44	0.18	12.02	33.27	45.57	11
131	455	1.01	4.60	...	16.21	1.95	1.40	0.08	10.21	35.46	56.18	12
58	222	0.16	3.59	0.16	16.79	2.77	3.10	0.16	9.45	36.18	38.40	13
60	276	...	1.37	...	24.59	2.89	0.55	0.27	8.24	37.92	48.99	14
79	252	0.33	4.98	...	18.76	2.82	1.83	...	13.11	41.83	50.00	15
86	280	...	1.60	...	17.69	2.21	2.09	0.25	10.56	34.39	63.20	16
1,776	13,028	0.31	0.02	0.05	43.49	2.21	8.16	0.23	8.60	63.08	48.68	17
62	633	2.77	0.46	0.31	37.80	1.15	1.15	0.31	4.77	48.73	47.28	18
28	152	...	0.89	...	19.97	3.77	2.44	0.44	6.21	33.73	47.85	19
3	268	...	2.64	...	43.88	2.26	1.13	...	0.56	50.47	39.44	20
295	988	...	0.44	0.04	20.39	3.79	5.42	0.44	12.99	43.52	54.16	21
244	1,036	...	0.35	0.07	44.21	3.68	6.25	0.42	16.94	71.90	68.84	22
439	1,507	0.11	0.30	15.87	14.68	2.27	6.17	0.30	16.31	55.99	45.76	23
75	237	...	...	17.34	19.32	4.55	4.26	0.57	21.32	67.37	62.36	24
111	445	...	0.18	...	21.35	3.72	4.72	0.36	10.08	40.42	45.11	25
47	250	...	0.79	0.39	24.87	5.72	7.50	0.79	9.21	49.35	37.39	26
263	1,045	...	0.64	0.19	16.34	4.75	6.77	0.56	9.83	39.07	52.24	27
228	626	...	0.07	0.07	21.17	4.61	3.27	0.74	16.57	46.50	52.90	28
12	27	...	...	...	19.61	2.22	4.26	0.51	20.46	47.06	58.89	29
11	59	...	1.32	6.52	21.40	8.26	11.01	0.20	11.72	60.44	50.71	30
65	286	0.11	2.25	3.60	10.69	4.16	3.83	0.23	7.31	32.18	54.84	31
167	431	...	0.14	...	13.45	0.92	3.82	0.35	11.82	30.50	30.35	32
52	97	...	...	...	4.6	1.69	3.16	0.21	10.96	20.65	89.55	33
21	3	...	...	...	1.2	1.52	0.61	0.30	6.39	10.04	38.69	34
56	149	...	...	...	13.67	4.20	2.69	0.22	12.55	33.39	37.43	35
141	544	0.1	0.70	0.22	10.62	2.11	9.39	0.47	8.28	31.93	48.60	36
41	138	...	...	0.62	16.6	5.34	4.08	0.63	14.45	41.78	61.45	37
43	22	...	0.3	1.49	10.9	2.3	5.83	0.33	7.16	37.47	49.2	38
24	23	...	...	37.24	13.1	...	5.48	0.55	6.57	62.98	52.14	39
3	28	...	...	1.87	30.6	2.24	4.68	0.16	5.31	44.97	44.32	40
51	530	...	0.2	13.66	26.13	2.2	4.39	0.10	4.98	51.72	53.01	41
52	40	...	...	25.83	25.9	1.3	4.25	0.16	8.50	66.0	42.14	42
32	23	...	...	25.91	24.5	2.5	1.9	0.84	8.92	65.76	59.91	43
27	18	...	2.3	...	23.18	0.9	5.90	...	5.69	37.9	23.88	44
36	15	0.2	...	0.20	16.31	1.9	3.58	0.80	7.16	30.2	38.15	45

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES IN THE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
No.	B.—TOWNS.	Population according to census of 1901.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	INJURIES.				
									Suicide.		Wounds and accidents.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	Total.
									Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.													
46	Jullundur	54,455	11	73	22	587	185	345	2	...	11	1	14
47	Alawalpur	4,423	...	5	73	48	13	11	...	...	...	...	...
48	Kartarpur	10,841	...	1	182	118	16	37	1	...	1	...	2
49	Bungah	4,697	...	10	47	53	16	30	...	...	1	...	1
50	Rahaon	8,651	...	13	31	178	21	56	...	...	5	...	5
51	Nawashahr	5,641	...	25	102	55	24	28	...	...	...	...	...
52	Phillour	6,986	9	11	6	94	25	49	...	...	...	...	...
53	Nurmahal	8,716	...	44	3	131	26	49	...	...	4	...	4
54	Nakodar	9,958	...	16	2	131	12	38	...	...	6	1	7
LUDHIANA DISTRICT.													
55	Ludbiana	48,211	50	191	55	1,116	67	197	...	...	3	1	4
56	Jagraon	18,761	3	37	388	138	10	184	...	...	6	...	6
57	Raekot	10,131	...	21	94	79	13	30	...	...	6	...	6
58	Khanna	3,838	...	27	62	52	18	44	...	1	2	...	3
59	Machiwara	5,588	...	2	56	127	7	18	...	...	2	...	2
FEROZEPUR DISTRICT.													
60	Ferozepore	23,475	5	30	199	409	29	83	...	...	7	...	7
61	Zira	4,001	1	39	142	80	6	22	...	...	1	1	2
62	Makhu	1,355	...	...	18	64	2	1	1	...	...	...	1
63	Dharmkot	6,731	...	7	315	48	7	19	...	...	2	1	3
64	Mukhtsar	6,389	...	29	...	70	10	14	...	...	4	...	4
65	Fazilka	8,505	...	34	17	264	26	30	...	...	2	...	2
MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.													
66	Montgomery	6,602	...	...	...	39	13	28	...	...	1	1	2
67	Kamalia	6,976	...	4	8	121	16	6	...	...	5	...	5
68	Pakpattan	6,192	...	5	...	116	4	11	...	...	1	...	1
LAHORE DISTRICT.													
69	Lahore	186,884	44	228	890	3,007	329	1,408	2	1	96	5	104
70	Sharakpur	4,474	1	3	...	68	13	7	...	...	2	...	2
71	Chunian	8,959	30	8	177	102	9	22	...	...	1	...	1
72	Khudian	3,401	3	2	14	94	9	6	...	...	1	...	1
73	Kasur	22,022	51	15	26	253	32	88	...	...	5	...	5
74	Khem Karn	6,083	48	12	155	71	4	10	...	...	2	1	3
75	Patti	8,187	15	7	2	113	11	30	...	...	3	...	3
AMRITSAR DISTRICT.													
76	Amritsar	161,039	33	325	1,868	2,936	253	1,535	4	1	59	1	65
77	Majitha	6,403	...	1	30	84	26	25	...	...	1	...	1
78	Jandiala	7,750	2	6	133	219	20	30	...	...	...	...	...
79	Larn Taran	4,428	2	23	2	47	11	20	...	...	...	...	...
GURDASPUR DISTRICT.													
80	Gurdaspur	4,903	...	2	59	75	8	52	1	...	3	2	6
81	Dina Nagar	5,191	...	2	109	131	6	26	...	...	...	...	...
82	Kalansar	5,251	9	1	116	66	16	46	...	...	2	...	2
83	Parhankot	6,091	2	...	12	112	22	83	...	...	2	...	2
84	Sujanpur	5,687	...	...	121	63	20	72	...	...	...	1	1
85	Dalhousie	808	...	...	...	9	...	8	...	...	1	...	1
86	Batala	27,365	...	37	136	483	51	276	...	...	16	...	16
87	Srigobindpur	4,380	...	4	13	124	12	8	...	...	1	...	1
88	Dera-Nanak	5,118	...	6	1	127	16	41	...	...	3	...	3
SIALKOT DISTRICT.													
89	Sialkot	44,789	33	11	452	775	87	449	...	...	9	1	10
90	Daska	6,655	...	29	6	77	12	30	...	...	6	...	6
91	Jamke	4,216	1	3	70	45	13	19	...	...	1	...	1
92	Kila Sobha Singh	3,338	5	1	20	115	14	37	...	...	1	...	1
93	Pasrur	8,335	43	20	84	79	23	56	...	...	5	1	6
94	Zaffarwal	4,658	2	...	55	35	7	46	...	...	...	...	...
95	Narowal	4,422	...	2	59	39	11	38	...	...	1	1	2

No. VI.--continued.

TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1906.

11	12	13										14
All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.										No.
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diar- rhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.		
										For the year.	Mean of pre- vious five years.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
446	1,683	0.20	1.34	0.40	10.78	3.40	6.34	0.20	8.19	30.91	46.06	46
47	197	...	1.13	16.50	10.85	2.94	2.49	...	10.63	44.54	52.07	47
85	441	...	0.09	16.79	10.89	1.48	3.41	0.18	7.84	40.68	52.52	48
50	207	...	2.13	10.01	11.28	3.41	6.39	0.21	10.65	44.07	47.01	49
49	353	...	1.50	3.58	20.58	2.43	6.47	0.58	5.66	40.87	59.18	50
41	275	...	4.43	18.08	9.75	4.25	4.96	...	7.27	48.75	60.88	51
68	262	1.29	1.57	0.86	13.46	3.58	7.01	...	9.73	37.50	58.72	52
29	286	...	5.05	0.34	15.05	2.99	5.63	0.46	3.33	32.85	59.61	53
38	244	...	1.61	0.20	13.16	1.21	3.82	0.70	3.82	24.50	51.46	54
253	1,933	1.04	3.96	1.14	23.15	1.39	4.09	0.08	5.25	40.09	59.51	55
213	1,019	0.16	1.97	20.68	7.36	2.67	9.81	0.32	11.45	54.32	53.60	56
119	332	...	2.07	9.28	7.00	1.28	2.96	0.59	11.75	35.73	84.71	57
38	214	...	7.03	16.15	13.55	4.69	11.46	0.78	9.90	63.57	79.10	58
57	269	...	0.36	10.02	22.72	1.25	3.22	0.36	10.20	48.14	71.37	59
157	917	0.21	1.28	8.48	17.42	1.24	3.45	0.30	6.69	39.06	45.03	60
65	327	0.25	9.75	35.49	19.99	1.50	5.50	0.50	16.25	89.23	58.39	61
...	98	...	...	13.28	47.23	1.48	9.59	0.74	...	72.32	66.27	62
95	494	...	1.04	46.80	7.13	1.04	2.82	0.45	14.11	73.39	62.97	63
53	180	...	4.54	...	10.96	1.57	2.19	0.63	8.30	28.17	42.73	54
120	493	...	4.00	2.00	31.04	3.06	3.53	0.24	14.11	57.97	39.76	65
54	136	...	...	...	5.91	1.97	4.24	0.30	8.18	20.60	19.02	66
75	235	...	0.57	1.15	17.35	2.29	0.86	0.72	10.75	33.69	35.12	67
104	241	...	0.81	...	18.73	0.65	1.78	0.16	16.80	38.92	31.52	68
1,187	7,287	0.2	1.22	4.7	16.09	1.76	8.02	0.56	6.35	38.99	40.62	69
49	141	0.2	0.67	...	15.10	2.91	1.56	0.45	10.95	31.96	47.92	70
61	410	3.3	0.89	19.79	11.39	1.00	2.46	0.11	6.81	45.76	68.96	71
28	157	0.8	0.59	4.1	27.67	2.65	1.76	0.29	8.23	46.16	67.45	72
210	680	2.3	0.68	1.0	11.49	1.45	4.00	0.23	9.54	30.88	52.25	73
80	391	7.89	1.97	25.47	12.99	0.66	1.64	0.49	13.15	64.28	66.78	74
59	240	1.83	0.86	0.24	13.80	1.24	3.66	0.37	7.21	29.31	50.03	75
948	7,958	0.20	2.02	11.57	18.23	1.57	9.53	0.40	5.89	49.42	48.91	76
57	224	...	0.16	4.69	13.12	4.06	3.90	0.16	8.90	34.98	58.04	77
56	466	0.26	0.77	17.16	28.26	2.58	3.87	...	7.23	60.13	49.63	78
46	151	0.45	5.19	0.45	10.61	2.48	4.52	...	10.39	34.10	45.98	79
24	226	...	0.41	12.03	15.30	1.63	10.61	1.22	4.89	46.09	54.29	80
20	294	...	0.39	21.00	25.24	1.16	5.01	...	3.85	56.64	65.77	81
14	270	1.71	0.19	22.09	12.57	3.05	8.76	0.38	2.67	51.42	60.37	82
27	260	0.33	...	1.97	18.39	3.61	13.63	0.33	4.43	42.69	56.90	83
34	311	...	...	21.28	11.08	3.52	12.66	0.17	5.98	54.69	44.84	84
...	18	...	...	...	11.14	...	9.90	1.24	...	22.28	36.14	85
54	1,053	...	1.35	4.97	17.65	1.86	10.09	0.58	1.97	38.48	40.93	86
27	189	...	0.91	2.97	28.31	2.74	1.83	0.23	6.16	43.15	53.84	87
31	225	...	1.17	0.20	24.81	3.13	8.01	0.59	6.06	43.96	46.62	88
397	2,214	0.74	0.25	10.09	17.30	1.94	10.02	0.22	8.86	49.43	46.98	89
69	229	...	4.36	0.90	11.57	1.80	4.51	0.90	10.37	34.41	56.98	90
65	217	0.24	0.71	16.60	10.67	3.08	4.51	0.24	15.42	51.47	69.21	91
26	219	1.50	0.30	5.99	34.45	4.19	11.08	0.30	7.79	65.61	62.49	92
89	400	5.16	2.40	10.08	9.48	2.76	6.72	0.72	10.68	47.99	50.22	93
27	172	0.43	...	11.81	7.51	1.50	9.88	...	5.80	36.93	61.70	94
42	193	...	0.45	13.34	8.82	2.49	8.59	0.45	9.50	43.65	39.21	95

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES IN THE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
No.	B.—TOWNS.	Population according to census of 1901.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	INJURIES.				
									Suicide.		Wounds and accidents.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	Total.
									Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.													
96	Gujranwala	28,356	10	14	704	353	32	108	2	...	16	...	18
97	Wazirabad	18,069	...	31	356	210	26	42	1	...	11	...	12
98	Eminabad	6,494	...	20	2	77	4	19	...	...	1	...	1
99	Kila Didar Singh	2,705	...	14	...	19	1	5	...	...	1	...	1
100	Akalgarh	4,961	...	8	8	64	14	8	...	...	...	...	...
101	Ramnagar	7,121	...	73	3	132	7	8	...	...	3	1	4
102	Sohdara	5,313	...	1	81	105	1	23	...	...	1	...	1
103	Hafizabad	4,692	...	27	...	61	2	5	...	...	7	...	7
104	Khangah Dogran	5,349	...	2	...	18	3	2	...	...	2	...	2
105	Pindi Bhattian	4,219	...	55	126	50	3	7	...	...	1	...	1
106	Sangla... ..	982	3	3	2	42	...	4	...	...	3	...	3
GUJRAT DISTRICT.													
107	Gujrat	19,048	25	3	31	301	42	130	...	...	5	...	5
108	Jalapur	10,640	...	2	1	130	30	70	...	...	5	1	6
109	Kunjah	6,431	...	3	15	75	6	43	...	...	4	...	4
110	Dinga	5,412	...	1	1	75	2	50	...	...	2	1	3
SHAHPUR DISTRICT.													
111	Shahpur	5,855	...	...	...	70	13	14	...	...	1	...	1
112	Sahiwal	9,163	...	1	...	262	4	12	...	...	2	...	2
113	Bhera	18,680	...	102	10	383	27	60	...	...	11	...	11
114	Miani	7,220	...	1	4	93	10	17	...	...	4	...	4
115	Kbushab	11,403	...	2	...	143	41	16	...	...	4	...	4
JHELUM DISTRICT.													
116	Jhelum	11,703	...	1	13	138	20	55	1	...	4	...	5
117	Pind Dadan Khan	13,770	...	5	2	272	30	37	...	...	5	1	6
RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.													
118	Rawalpindi	47,077	...	2	567	1,097	148	269	1	1	26	2	30
119	Murree	1,517	...	...	...	23	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
ATTOCK DISTRICT.													
120	Pirdigheh	8,452	...	...	...	271	24	11	...	...	5	...	5
121	Hazro	9,799	...	...	...	154	14	50	...	...	4	...	4
MIANWALI DISTRICT.													
122	Mianwali	3,591	...	2	...	100	7	2	...	...	3	...	3
123	Leiah	7,546	...	...	...	211	5	7	...	...	4	...	4
124	Karor	3,243	...	...	...	98	8	10	...	...	1	...	1
125	Bhakkar	5,312	4	...	...	179	15	0	...	...	5	...	5
126	Isa Khel	7,630	...	...	...	174	17	7	...	...	1	...	1
127	Kalabag	5,824	...	1	...	184	61	8	...	...	2	...	2
JHANG DISTRICT.													
128	Jhang-Maghiana	23,198	...	...	...	307	88	42	...	...	2	...	2
129	Chiniot	15,685	...	194	...	173	19	40	...	...	1	1	2
LYALLPUR DISTRICT.													
130	Lyallpur	9,171	1	19	1	85	7	15	...	...	6	...	6
MULTAN DISTRICT.													
131	Multan	74,627	5	470	...	1,367	184	200	...	...	14	1	15
132	Kahrar	5,552	...	7	...	112	10	11	...	...	2	...	2
133	Shujabad	5,880	...	2	...	134	16	4	...	...	1	...	1
134	Jalalpur	5,149	...	...	...	98	1	5	...	...	1	1	2
135	Talamba	2,526	...	1	...	66	8	1	...	...	1	...	1

No.VI—continued.

TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1906.

11		12		13								14	
				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.									
All other causes.		Total deaths from all causes.										No.	

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES IN THE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
1	B.—Towns.	Population according to census of 1901.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	INJURIES.				
									Suicide.		Wounds and accidents.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	Total.
									Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.													
136	Muzaffargarh	3,737	.	2	...	69	10	16	...	...	5	.	5
137	Khangarh	3,621	..	...	...	91	7	9	...	...	1	...	1
138	Alipur	2,788	...	1	1	60	3	7	...	...	...	1	1
139	Khairpur	2,257	..	1	...	55	6	7	...	...	1	...	1
DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.													
140	Dera Ghazi Khan	21,697	...	3	..	323	57	66	..	...	7	...	7
141	Jampur	5,928	...	...	...	123	7	11	...	...	..	...	..
142	Dajal	6,213	...	..	...	137	16	31	...	...	..	..	...
143	Rajanpur	3,917	...	1	...	80	13	11	...	..	1	1	2
144	Kot Mithan	3,487	...	24	...	158	14	2	...	...	1	...	1
Total ...		2,015,967	688	2,858	11,152	40,548	4,591	11,281	25	7	640	49	721
Total for the Province ...		20,108,690	4,234	13,237	91,712	407,878	17,595	57,127	140	164	5,275	1,089	6,668

No. VI—concluded.

TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1906.

11	12	13										14
All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.										No.
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diar- rhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.		
										For the year.	Mean of pre- vious five years.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
27	129	...	0·54		18·46	2·68	4·28	1·34	7·23	34·52	34·31	136
22	130	...	...	...	25·13	1·93	2·49	0·28	6·08	35·90	44·74	137
51	124	...	0·36	0·36	21·52	1·08	2·51	0·36	18·29	44·48	41·82	138
17	87	...	0·44	..	24·37	2·66	3·10	0·44	7·53	38·55	37·31	139
										0		
173	629	...	0·14	...	14·89	2·63	3·04	0·32	7·97	28·99	30·29	140
42	183	...	...	...	20·75	1·18	1·86	...	7·09	30·87	32·09	141
68	252	...	...	...	22·05	2·58	4·99	...	10·94	40·56	34·22	142
27	134	...	0·26	...	20·42	3·32	2·80	0·51	6·89	34·21	30·94	143
46	245	...	6·88	...	45·31	4·01	0·57	0·29	13·19	70·26	20·36	144
18,343	90,182	0·34	1·42	5·53	20·11	2·28	5·60	0·36	9·10	44·73	46·65	...
144,455	742,906	0·21	0·66	4·56	20·28	0·87	2·84	0·33	7·18	36·94	45·17	...

ANNUAL FORM No. VII.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM CHOLERA IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH
OF THE YEAR 1906.

1	2	3		4		5												6			7			8		9
Number.	DISTRICTS.	CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		TOWNS AND VILLAGES.		MONTHS.												TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	Number	
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
	DELHI DIVISION.																									
1	Hissar ...	27	5	972	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	40	...	...	...	23	24	47	0·06	0·07	0·06	0·15	1
2	Rohtak ...	15	...	502	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	2
3	Gurgaon ...	21	14	1,179	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	207	37	...	...	...	171	164	335	0·44	0·46	0·45	0·08	3
4	Delhi ...	17	6	718	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	54	40	...	...	...	75	50	125	0·20	0·16	0·18	0·10	4
5	Karnal ...	26	10	1,390	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	65	208	7	...	...	141	145	286	0·29	0·36	0·32	...	5
6	Ambala ...	19	2	1,725	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	0·002	0·005	0·003	0·48	6
7	Simla ...	3	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	7
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.																									
8	Kangra ...	18	...	718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	8
9	Hoshiarpur ...	24	10	2,128	52	...	...	...	5	1	15	44	17	106	125	10	...	162	161	323	0·31	0·35	0·33	0·08	9
10	Jullundur ...	19	6	1,226	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	29	9	14	8	...	...	37	26	63	0·08	0·06	0·07	0·14	10
11	Ludhiana ...	15	3	869	4	1	...	1	...	19	...	...	12	21	...	...	...	38	16	54	0·10	0·05	0·08	0·62	11
1	Ferozepore ...	25	12	1,511	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	64	46	18	...	...	82	47	129	0·16	0·11	0·14	0·61	12
	LAHORE DIVISION.																									
13	Montgomery ...	19	6	1,336	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	37	1	...	...	27	19	46	0·10	0·08	0·09	0·09	13
14	Lahore ...	30	30	1,540	211	1	...	...	...	...	2	430	734	297	16	...	...	921	559	1,480	1·46	1·08	1·29	0·75	14
15	Amritsar ...	15	12	1,047	39	...	...	...	...	14	14	96	116	34	15	1	3	172	121	293	0·31	0·26	0·29	0·21	15
16	Gurdaspur ...	25	6	2,255	10	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	9	5	7	...	...	24	13	37	0·05	0·03	0·04	0·06	16
17	Sialkot ...	22	16	2,355	108	...	...	...	...	...	4	49	173	134	226	2	...	374	214	588	0·66	0·42	0·55	0·07	17
18	Gujranwala ...	23	9	1,339	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	19	69	46	...	...	82	55	137	0·17	0·14	0·15	0·06	18
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.																									
19	Gujrat ...	14	9	1,340	40	...	...	...	...	...	30	32	33	106	29	...	...	128	102	230	0·33	0·28	0·31	0·01	19
20	Shahpur ...	22	3	794	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	3	3	6	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·13	20
21	Jhelum ...	14	1	876	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	3	4	0·003	0·01	0·01	0·03	21
22	Rawalpindi ..	13	2	1,195	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	0·003	0·003	0·003	0·01	22
23	Attock ..	13	...	621	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	23
	MULTAN DIVISION.																									
24	Mianwali ...	20	1	431	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	1	4	0·01	0·004	0·009	0·04	24
25	Jhang ...	13	1	999	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	0·02	0·004	0·01	0·02	25
26	Lyalpur ..	16	5	938	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	16	10	26	0·05	0·05	0·05	0·12	26
27	Multan ..	21	2	1,357	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	6	2	8	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·05	27
28	Muzaffargarh ...	18	...	704	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	28
29	D. G. Khan ...	22	...	718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·001	29
	Total for the Province.	549	171	32,834	610	2	...	1	5	35	79	821	1,537	1,225	507	17	3	2,493	1,739	4,232	0·23	0·19	0·21	0·18		

ANNUAL FORM No. VIII.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM SMALL-POX IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE
PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1906.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM SMALL-POX IN THE DISTRICTS

1	2	3	4	5								
No.	DISTRICTS.	CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		TOWNS AND VILLAGES.		MONTHS.						
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from small pox were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from small-pox were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	DELHI DIVISION.											
1	Hissar	27	27	972	124	15	28	20	27	30	46	21
2	Rohtak	15	15	502	20	6	7	5	22	40	46	21
3	Gurgaon	21	21	1,179	105	66	74	88	104	189	195	70
4	Delhi	17	9	718	27	3	3	2	1	12	8	9
5	Karnal	26	20	1,390	59	3	6	4	6	22	...	7
6	Ambala	19	17	1,725	249	23	43	34	43	79	98	72
7	Simla	3	1	51	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.											
8	Kangra	18	7	718	15	2	2	3	3	2	5	2
9	Hoshiarpur	24	18	2,128	204	65	61	51	48	90	70	43
10	Jullundur	19	19	1,226	202	112	74	75	78	124	112	100
11	Ludhiana	15	15	869	248	236	134	111	91	136	115	56
12	Ferozepore	25	24	1,511	429	131	144	148	131	214	163	167
	LAHORE DIVISION.											
13	Montgomery	19	17	1,336	168	67	54	62	73	110	93	46
14	Lahore	30	30	1,540	538	178	154	152	133	182	199	171
15	Amritsar	15	15	1,047	166	59	74	59	51	89	85	89
16	Gurdaspur	25	17	2,255	21	8	14	16	8	29	23	15
17	Sialkot	22	21	2,355	630	62	69	83	82	158	140	113
18	Gujranwala	23	22	1,339	101	105	67	46	80	164	131	110
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.											
19	Gujrat	14	14	1,340	189	12	13	20	20	32	47	50
20	Shahpur	22	15	794	25	1	3	5	13	25	26	16
21	Jhelum	14	13	876	50	4	3	5	1	7	24	26
22	Rawalpindi	13	12	1,195	45	12	7	8	12	14	8	4
23	Attock	13	6	621	21	7	12	2	6	8	3	12
	MULTAN DIVISION.											
24	Mianwali	20	7	431	10	2	1	1	...	3	1	...
25	Jhang	13	9	999	47	1	1	...	2	9	17	35
26	Lyallpur	16	9	938	302	54	60	69	86	109	111	61
27	Multan	21	17	1,357	110	14	14	33	26	50	22	35
28	Muzaffargarh	18	15	704	59	7	...	6	4	7	19	15
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	22	12	718	37	9	12	21	29	81	42	24
	Total for the Province ...	549	444	32,834	4,252	1,266	1,134	1,129	1,180	2,015	1,849	1,390

No. VIII.

OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1906.

					6			7		8			9	10
					TOTAL.			NUMBER OF DEATHS AMONG CHILDREN.		RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	No.
August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under one year.	Over one year and under ten years.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
20	5	4	6	14	122	114	236	39	175	0·29	0·31	0·30	0·43	1
8	2	5	7	2	90	81	171	48	107	0·27	0·27	0·27	0·18	2
40	21	8	13	40	508	400	908	118	767	1·30	1·12	1·22	0·80	3
5	7	5	3	1	35	24	59	11	35	0·09	0·08	0·09	0·08	4
12	10	6	5	6	40	47	87	26	50	0·08	0·12	0·10	0·30	5
33	21	56	18	15	280	255	535	146	264	0·67	0·74	0·70	0·52	6
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	0·09	...	0·06	0·55	7
1	1	...	...	...	10	11	21	2	4	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·02	8
19	14	5	22	42	273	257	530	141	241	0·52	0·55	0·54	0·27	9
61	12	6	22	62	439	399	838	223	452	0·96	0·96	0·93	0·39	10
41	16	13	22	23	525	469	994	280	520	1·42	1·54	1·48	0·48	11
61	42	34	22	51	678	630	1,308	304	740	1·34	1·48	1·40	0·75	12
24	18	17	33	28	327	298	625	150	386	1·24	1·33	1·28	1·07	13
109	73	60	66	107	830	754	1,584	383	948	1·32	1·46	1·38	0·71	14
43	13	13	43	117	360	375	735	179	465	0·64	0·81	0·72	0·40	15
7	5	2	5	10	73	69	142	26	98	0·14	0·16	0·15	0·22	16
34	22	7	14	26	417	393	810	190	507	0·74	0·78	0·76	0·35	17
71	20	12	49	79	508	426	934	229	586	1·05	1·05	1·05	0·14	18
27	19	9	19	34	153	149	302	84	172	0·39	0·41	0·40	0·40	19
12	6	4	16	28	79	76	155	28	117	0·29	0·30	0·30	0·75	20
18	17	10	32	103	117	133	250	62	152	0·47	0·54	0·50	0·62	21
11	1	3	4	3	35	52	87	28	47	0·13	0·21	0·17	0·64	22
7	5	...	1	6	41	28	69	22	38	0·17	0·13	0·15	1·09	23
...	...	...	5	...	6	7	13	2	7	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·48	24
37	37	29	36	42	127	119	246	83	128	0·48	0·52	0·50	0·71	25
42	28	13	16	26	361	314	675	180	384	1·20	1·43	1·29	0·58	26
25	27	42	144	182	301	313	614	194	369	0·79	0·98	0·88	0·56	27
10	...	5	1	3	40	37	77	13	42	0·18	0·20	0·19	0·91	28
9	3	2	...	...	115	117	232	50	137	0·45	0·55	0·49	0·46	29
787	445	370	624	1,050	6,892	6,347	13,239	3,241	7,938	0·64	0·68	0·66	0·48	

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM FEVERS IN THE DISTRICTS

1	2	3		4		5					
No.	DISTRICTS.	CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		TOWNS AND VILLAGES.		MONTHS.					
		Number in each dis- trict.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	Number in each dis- trict.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	DELHI DIVISION.										
1	Hissar	27	27	972	972	1,281	872	856	969	1,513	1,612
2	Rohtak	15	15	502	496	1,020	511	465	646	1,327	1,089
3	Gurgaon	21	21	1,179	1,179	1,082	923	911	877	1,485	1,199
4	Delhi	17	17	718	718	1,271	976	1,028	1,236	2,112	1,562
5	Karnal	26	26	1,390	1,292	1,387	1,081	937	1,196	1,417	1,394
6	Ambala	19	19	1,725	1,699	832	617	546	652	895	784
7	Simla	3	3	51	48	21	8	11	16	17	32
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.										
8	Kangra	18	18	718	419	1,017	790	774	785	1,566	1,181
9	Hoshiarpur	24	24	2,128	1,999	1,282	958	978	1,126	1,543	1,239
10	Jullundur	19	19	1,226	1,152	873	623	672	846	1,302	938
11	Ludhiana	15	15	869	623	712	550	521	475	753	661
12	Ferozepore	25	25	1,511	1,114	1,539	1,160	1,069	1,134	1,414	1,128
	LAHORE DIVISION.										
13	Montgomery	19	19	1,336	793	701	446	485	402	510	458
14	Lahore	30	30	1,540	1,513	1,346	1,036	1,091	1,166	1,436	1,428
15	Amritsar	15	15	1,047	1,047	1,440	983	1,211	1,425	1,993	1,539
16	Gurdaspur	25	25	2,255	2,185	1,392	1,019	1,056	1,107	1,346	1,270
17	Sialkot	22	22	2,355	2,218	1,490	1,210	1,402	2,062	3,033	1,664
18	Gujranwala	23	23	1,339	1,339	1,494	939	969	959	1,701	1,331
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.										
19	Gujrat	14	14	1,340	1,231	1,054	627	686	671	907	983
20	Shahpur	22	22	794	794	1,003	688	561	527	705	733
21	Jhelum	14	14	876	876	971	677	576	567	696	588
22	Rawalpindi	13	13	1,195	1,195	1,058	754	714	662	821	790
23	Attock	13	13	621	597	1,018	855	794	890	803	744
	MULTAN DIVISION.										
24	Mianwali	20	20	431	420	959	737	781	717	991	740
25	Jhang	13	13	999	826	716	455	437	401	703	647
26	Lyallpur	16	16	938	906	1,024	785	673	703	1,148	857
27	Multan	21	21	1,357	1,357	1,380	897	889	711	1,128	983
28	Muzaffargarh	18	18	704	663	728	579	547	427	635	565
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	22	22	718	713	724	571	674	504	736	881
	Total for the Province ...	549	549	32,834	30,387	30,809	22,327	22,314	23,859	34,936	29,020

No. IX.

OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1906.

						6			7			8	9
						TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	No.
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1,044	959	1,239	1,717	2,546	2,278	8,634	8,252	16,886	20·65	22·70	21·60	26·93	1
663	930	1,068	1,345	2,148	1,185	6,482	5,915	12,397	19·45	19·89	19·66	26·77	2
790	946	1,194	1,658	1,962	1,552	7,665	6,914	14,579	19·63	19·43	19·54	24·49	3
1,190	1,500	2,132	3,072	3,289	2,254	10,565	11,057	21,622	28·55	34·89	31·47	26·97	4
1,213	1,144	2,577	4,854	4,185	3,191	12,247	12,329	24,576	25·57	30·50	27·83	29·99	5
635	675	1,573	4,709	3,778	2,202	8,654	9,244	17,898	20·62	26·91	23·45	22·22	
29	31	43	30	30	20	134	154	288	5·82	12·25	8·09	7·50	7
882	1,072	1,248	2,159	1,251	1,087	6,693	7,119	13,812	16·88	19·35	18·07	20·40	8
907	1,097	1,691	3,632	3,348	2,052	9,659	10,194	19,853	18·37	21·97	20·06	17·01	9
907	964	1,169	1,896	2,215	1,485	6,832	7,058	13,890	13·99	16·97	15·36	18·95	10
572	617	912	1,753	2,257	1,515	5,439	5,859	11,298	14·73	19·28	16·79	19·43	11
957	807	946	1,600	3,413	3,058	9,112	9,113	18,225	17·96	21·44	19·55	26·61	12
430	353	347	569	1,125	1,290	3,562	3,554	7,116	13·53	15·82	14·58	14·44	13
1,221	1,143	1,222	1,928	3,358	3,027	9,744	9,658	19,402	15·48	18·69	16·93	20·94	14
1,258	1,223	1,198	1,855	2,724	2,364	9,712	9,501	19,213	17·38	20·50	18·79	26·34	15
991	898	1,309	2,437	2,757	1,998	8,840	9,040	17,880	17·42	21·06	19·09	21·79	16
1,303	1,131	1,144	2,499	2,944	2,345	10,841	11,386	22,227	19·18	22·49	20·75	23·68	17
1,095	1,194	827	982	1,743	1,508	7,670	7,072	14,742	15·81	17·45	16·55	21·84	18
931	816	932	1,278	1,566	1,481	5,755	6,177	11,932	14·78	17·10	15·90	18·49	19
664	600	763	765	1,268	1,489	4,758	4,808	9,566	17·42	19·15	18·25	18·71	20
573	538	575	1,014	1,577	1,582	4,916	5,018	9,934	19·61	20·28	19·94	20·90	21
750	690	985	1,615	2,161	2,295	6,603	6,692	13,295	24·38	27·10	25·68	22·35	22
699	637	765	1,159	2,230	2,294	6,410	6,478	12,888	26·71	29·32	27·96	21·63	23
573	568	810	1,366	2,601	2,179	6,363	6,664	13,027	28·41	33·22	30·63	22·21	24
565	413	391	509	817	1,036	3,696	3,388	7,084	14·08	14·88	14·45	15·33	25
833	632	674	642	767	849	4,911	4,676	9,587	16·26	21·24	18·36	24·87	26
825	760	775	1,192	1,801	1,735	6,712	6,364	13,076	17·67	20·01	18·74	21·11	27
584	391	527	1,272	1,799	1,749	5,042	4,761	9,803	22·90	25·67	24·17	24·05	28
619	622	685	1,235	2,655	1,876	6,114	5,668	11,782	23·93	26·42	25·07	19·91	29
23,708	23,351	29,521	50,742	64,315	52,976	203,765	204,113	407,878	18·87	21·92	20·28	22·27	

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN THE DISTRICTS

1	2	3	4	5							
No.	DISTRICTS.	CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		TOWNS AND VILLAGES.		MONTHS.					
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DELHI DIVISION.											
1	Bisear	27	26	972	80	11	9	17	38	45	33
2	Rohtak	15	15	502	284	18	9	11	36	32	13
3	Gurgaon	21	21	1,179	306	34	21	21	34	70	55
4	Delhi	17	17	718	233	28	22	25	39	40	32
5	Karnal	26	26	1,390	163	21	19	14	30	50	37
6	Ambala	19	19	1,725	475	49	36	31	52	83	79
7	Simla	3	3	51	35	5	3	5	..	1	10
JULLUNDUR DIVISION.											
8	Kangra	18	18	718	78	55	51	42	66	215	149
9	Hoshiarpur	24	24	2,128	266	20	28	35	38	133	43
10	Jullundur	19	19	1,226	192	32	27	32	120	132	56
11	Ludhiana	15	15	869	75	10	8	18	22	30	15
12	Ferozepore	25	25	1,511	184	21	13	19	32	37	18
LAHORE DIVISION.											
13	Montgomery	19	19	1,336	77	13	11	13	17	8	11
14	Lahore	30	29	1,540	232	29	18	30	38	91	58
15	Amritsar	15	15	1,047	298	54	29	47	77	119	74
16	Gurdaspur	25	24	2,255	782	48	36	40	95	205	153
17	Sialkot	22	22	2,355	1,537	49	26	47	180	439	182
18	Gujranwala	23	21	1,339	34	26	23	27	23	68	24
RAWALPINDI DIVISION.											
19	Gujrat	14	14	1,340	157	16	14	10	18	28	24
20	Shahpur	22	22	794	219	27	12	20	22	22	23
21	Jhelu	14	14	876	447	128	60	52	68	83	57
22	Rawalpindi	13	13	1,195	390	73	56	51	61	92	71
23	Attock	13	13	621	58	5	10	3	10	29	15
MULTAN DIVISION.											
24	Mianwali	20	20	431	109	17	13	21	27	43	29
25	Jhang	13	13	999	141	120	61	80	48	63	48
26	Lyallpur	16	16	938	250	23	17	22	39	40	31
27	Multan	21	20	1,357	114	32	30	28	14	16	14
28	Muzaffargarh	18	18	704	95	11	2	8	16	13	7
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	22	21	718	185	26	12	12	20	16	22
Total for the Province ..		549	542	32,834	7,496	1,001	676	781	1,280	2,243	1,383

No. X.

OF THE PUNJAB, DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1906.

						6			7			8	9
						TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	No.
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
34	29	41	55	64	37	221	192	413	0·53	0·53	0·53	0·48	1
19	55	105	53	75	49	257	218	475	0·77	0·73	0·75	0·36	2
50	85	108	104	110	90	389	393	782	1·00	1·10	1·05	1·12	3
49	57	71	98	110	47	334	284	618	0·90	0·90	0·90	1·15	4
33	45	81	80	83	71	311	253	564	0·65	0·63	0·64	0·68	5
70	63	125	274	307	212	786	595	1,381	1·87	1·73	1·81	1·55	6
7	8	5	3	10	3	29	31	60	1·26	2·47	1·69	1·70	7
77	78	75	152	63	56	595	484	1,079	1·50	1·32	1·41	1·01	8
30	74	88	61	52	12	340	274	614	0·65	0·59	0·62	0·74	9
48	74	115	129	116	59	505	435	940	1·03	1·05	1·04	0·76	10
7	29	35	43	34	35	146	140	286	0·40	0·46	0·42	0·68	11
30	25	29	59	32	36	198	153	351	0·39	0·36	0·38	0·44	12
9	19	23	19	24	29	109	87	196	0·41	0·39	0·40	0·34	13
51	57	47	79	101	68	429	238	667	0·68	0·46	0·58	0·64	14
38	63	87	119	124	70	515	386	901	0·92	0·83	0·88	0·87	15
82	73	90	180	206	135	738	605	1,343	1·45	1·41	1·43	1·19	16
97	87	102	179	133	77	868	730	1,598	1·54	1·44	1·49	0·80	17
18	30	22	36	27	11	205	130	335	0·42	0·32	0·38	0·25	18
23	38	44	64	55	38	210	162	372	0·54	0·45	0·50	0·47	19
26	24	30	31	33	35	190	115	305	0·70	0·46	0·58	0·63	20
68	60	96	106	130	122	501	529	1,030	2·00	2·14	2·07	0·61	21
50	66	58	123	144	138	532	451	983	1·96	1·83	1·90	1·05	22
10	11	11	7	10	11	82	50	132	0·34	0·23	0·29	0·29	23
34	56	72	43	57	43	268	187	455	1·20	0·93	1·07	0·57	24
37	25	26	50	46	89	421	272	693	1·60	1·19	1·41	0·88	25
28	17	16	26	23	29	174	137	311	0·58	0·62	0·60	0·49	26
13	35	35	38	36	37	186	142	328	0·49	0·45	0·47	0·42	27
10	7	7	17	10	14	71	51	122	0·32	0·28	0·30	0·27	28
18	31	25	30	28	21	165	96	261	0·65	0·45	0·56	0·30	29
1,066	1,321	1,669	2,258	2,243	1,674	9,775	7,820	17,595	0·91	0·84	0·87	0·71	

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES IN THE DISTRICTS

1	2	3		4		5					
No.	DISTRICTS.	CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		TOWNS AND VILLAGES.		MONTHS.					
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Respiratory diseases were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Respiratory diseases were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	DELHI DIVISION.										
1	Hissar	27	27	972	210	102	97	78	71	69	54
2	Rohtak	15	15	502	497	98	91	60	43	114	55
3	Gurgaon	21	21	1,179	211	78	88	53	63	79	76
4	Delhi	17	17	718	597	185	120	114	124	128	93
5	Karnal	26	26	1,390	443	205	163	157	116	115	79
6	Ambala	19	19	1,725	1,105	421	342	310	257	311	235
7	Simla	3	3	51	28	18	7	19	41	...	7
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.										
8	Kangra	18	18	718	215	200	165	155	137	203	141
9	Hoshiarpur	24	24	2,128	1,235	658	497	505	457	522	375
10	Jullundur	19	19	1,226	426	462	333	323	356	424	263
11	Ludhiana	15	15	869	219	215	120	148	116	138	115
12	Ferozepore	25	25	1,511	537	167	115	138	126	153	99
	LAHORE DIVISION.										
13	Montgomery	19	19	1,336	157	32	22	21	21	18	14
14	Lahore	30	30	1,540	411	217	186	155	253	271	241
15	Amritsar	15	15	1,047	519	247	217	251	250	344	287
16	Gurdaspur	25	25	2,255	2,089	999	711	742	682	978	755
17	Sialkot	22	22	2,355	1,650	552	380	408	427	665	452
18	Gujranwala	23	23	1,339	102	103	78	59	43	27	38
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.										
19	Gujrat	14	14	1,340	693	269	157	152	150	190	178
20	Shahpur	22	22	794	467	62	41	47	50	40	31
21	Jhelum	14	14	876	310	77	59	61	61	54	50
22	Rawalpindi	13	13	1,195	270	51	54	76	66	77	63
23	Attock	13	13	621	95	28	28	11	17	12	35
	MULTAN DIVISION.										
24	Mianwali	20	19	431	98	26	9	17	17	13	31
25	Jhang	13	13	999	71	26	17	19	11	18	17
26	Lyallpur	16	16	938	360	47	55	41	44	56	36
27	Multan	21	17	1,357	64	57	26	29	21	20	10
28	Muzaffargarh	18	18	704	169	23	15	11	20	23	19
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	22	13	718	59	35	25	32	33	30	28
	Total for the Province ...	549	535	32,834	13,307	5,660	4,218	4,192	4,073	5,092	3,877

No. XI.

OF THE PUNJA DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1906.

						6			7			8	9
						TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	No.
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
65	21	19	50	86	86	424	374	798	1·01	1·03	1·02	0·98	1
52	50	50	71	125	100	462	447	909	1·39	1·50	1·44	0·79	2
65	48	79	77	77	77	424	436	860	1·09	1·23	1·15	1·13	3
224	618	639	792	748	587	2,289	2,083	4,372	6·18	6·57	6·36	2·67	4
79	97	111	91	192	191	800	796	1,596	1·67	1·97	1·81	2·34	5
255	171	353	723	772	754	2,498	2,406	4,904	5·95	7·00	6·43	5·91	6
13	6	14	7	...	15	70	77	147	3·04	6·13	4·13	4·44	7
119	110	107	142	102	108	888	801	1,689	2·24	2·18	2·21	2·25	8
330	316	414	578	621	561	3,134	2,700	5,834	5·96	5·82	5·89	6·34	9
287	305	331	395	467	467	2,248	2,165	4,413	4·60	5·20	4·88	5·33	10
89	90	118	169	131	160	852	757	1,609	2·31	2·49	2·39	3·92	11
87	106	75	107	130	150	757	696	1,453	1·49	1·64	1·56	1·66	12
14	13	13	18	8	32	126	100	226	0·48	0·45	0·46	0·48	13
239	218	174	194	223	212	1,211	1,372	2,583	1·92	2·66	2·25	2·43	14
214	223	210	209	245	265	1,418	1,544	2,962	2·54	3·33	2·90	3·72	15
654	669	882	1,268	1,235	1,037	5,626	4,986	10,612	11·09	11·61	11·33	9·67	16
346	297	355	478	415	495	2,763	2,507	5,270	4·89	4·95	4·92	5·08	17
20	37	15	27	63	124	344	290	634	0·71	0·72	0·71	1·17	18
157	165	194	222	200	224	1,150	1,108	2,258	2·95	3·07	3·01	3·04	19
33	27	39	28	45	65	296	212	508	1·08	0·84	0·97	1·06	20
53	54	49	68	51	63	360	340	700	1·44	1·37	1·41	0·98	21
49	58	61	59	72	83	382	387	769	1·41	1·57	1·49	1·11	22
24	10	11	11	16	29	124	108	232	0·52	0·49	0·50	0·87	23
27	26	31	31	28	35	167	124	291	0·75	0·62	0·69	0·36	24
18	8	20	31	18	20	129	94	223	0·49	0·41	0·45	0·64	25
27	20	16	42	38	58	269	211	480	0·89	0·96	0·92	0·58	26
16	20	18	14	20	34	164	121	285	0·43	0·38	0·41	0·41	27
17	15	17	11	8	20	113	86	199	0·51	0·46	0·49	0·82	28
30	22	23	15	13	25	181	130	311	0·71	0·61	0·66	0·56	29
3,603	3,820	4,438	5,928	6,149	6,077	29,669	27,458	57,127	2·75	2·95	2·84	2·78	

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM PLAGUE IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE

1	2	3		4		5					
No.	DISTRICTS.	CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		TOWNS AND VILLAGES.		MONTHS					
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from plague were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	DELHI DIVISION.										
1	Hissar	27	12	972	21	14	44	246	1,008	236	4
2	Rohtak	15	14	502	40	113	248	700	1,227	296	1
3	Gurgaon	21	5	1,179	12	1	14	36	54	12	...
4	Delhi	17	7	718	17	16	14	51	107	115	2
5	Karnal	26	18	1,390	96	284	722	1,007	1,593	857	37
6	Ambala	19	17	1,725	171	38	133	288	713	444	31
7	Simla	3	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.										
8	Kangra	18	3	718	9	...	...	1	34	48	1
9	Hoshiarpur	24	22	2,128	383	223	877	561	1,380	1,043	88
10	Jullundur	19	19	1,226	152	47	31	174	548	546	31
11	Ludhiana	15	15	869	284	97	162	678	1,843	1,851	154
12	Ferozepore	25	18	1,511	294	118	119	525	1,889	1,774	126
	LAHORE DIVISION.										
13	Montgomery	19	7	1,336	26	...	2	1	22	27	3
14	Lahore	30	29	1,540	487	32	95	536	3,353	5,011	460
15	Amritsar	15	15	1,047	323	103	298	667	2,811	3,659	343
16	Gurdaspur	25	23	2,255	1,042	526	704	1,685	3,735	3,141	332
17	Sialkot	22	22	2,355	799	382	637	1,833	5,229	5,349	467
18	Gujranwala	23	23	1,339	161	71	144	404	2,254	3,367	217
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.										
19	Gujrat	14	13	1,340	80	18	11	120	461	352	43
20	Shahpur	22	8	794	16	...	18	12	43	74	26
21	Jhelum	14	11	876	24	8	2	7	78	213	33
22	Rawalpindi	13	9	1,195	62	2	1	19	66	78	35
23	Attock	13	2	621	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	MULTAN DIVISION.										
24	Mianwali	20	2	431	3	...	...	...	4	...	...
25	Jhang	13	...	999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Lyallpur	16	5	938	16	...	3	1	79	61	6
27	Multan	21	...	1,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Muzaffargarh	18	4	704	8	...	...	...	34	...	...
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	22	...	718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province ...	549	323	32,834	4,531	2,093	3,779	9,552	28,565	28,559	2,440

No. XII.

PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1906.

						6			7			8	9
						TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for pre- vious five years.	Number.
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
...	...	...	3	7	...	751	811	1,562	1·80	2·23	2·00	5·49	1
...	2	20	72	397	431	1,696	1,811	3,507	5·09	6·09	5·56	11·55	2
...	...	...	...	...	1	62	56	118	0·16	0·16	0·16	10·85	3
...	...	...	16	40	87	199	249	448	0·54	0·79	0·65	2·39	4
1	...	...	26	182	228	2,217	2,720	4,937	4·63	6·73	5·59	3·11	5
...	2	28	172	172	511	1,166	1,366	2,532	2·78	3·98	3·32	17·34	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	34	50	84	0·09	0·14	0·11	0·02	8
3	23	27	85	343	772	2,307	2,618	4,925	4·39	5·64	4·98	16·20	9
2	...	1	54	188	520	1,033	1,109	2,142	2·12	2·67	2·37	22·75	10
5	5	167	500	1,167	2,066	4,253	4,442	8,695	11·52	14·62	12·92	33·44	11
11	...	2	106	374	457	2,550	2,951	5,501	5·03	6·94	5·90	10·20	12
...	...	...	9	20	52	80	56	136	0·30	0·25	0·28	0·65	13
10	7	...	40	347	723	5,289	5,325	10,614	8·40	10·31	9·26	15·74	14
18	...	5	12	160	459	4,046	4,489	8,535	7·24	9·68	8·35	16·19	15
57	11	29	162	593	1,587	6,089	6,473	12,562	12·00	15·08	13·41	18·74	16
23	2	15	62	338	733	6,984	8,086	15,070	12·36	15·97	14·07	20·28	17
22	...	...	5	177	284	3,439	3,506	6,945	7·09	8·65	7·80	24·30	18
2	...	...	38	85	187	611	706	1,317	1·57	1·95	1·75	12·66	19
7	2	2	1	5	1	93	98	191	0·34	0·39	0·36	16·21	20
...	...	...	...	5	1	150	202	352	0·60	0·82	0·71	4·62	21
6	34	118	304	295	306	633	631	1,264	2·34	2·56	2·44	1·10	22
...	...	1	1	4	53	35	24	59	0·15	0·11	0·13	0·03	23
...	...	3	...	...	...	5	2	7	0·02	0·01	0·02	0·003	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·87	25
...	...	2	3	16	4	86	89	175	0·28	0·40	0·34	1·68	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	28	6	34	0·13	0·03	0·08	...	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	29
167	88	420	1,671	4,915	9,463	43,836	47,876	91,712	4·06	5·14	4·56	11·17	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLAGUE CASES AND
DEATHS, MONTHLY, BY DISTRICTS, IN THE PUNJAB
FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1906.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLAGUE CASES AND DEATHS, MONTHLY, BY

Serial No.	DISTRICTS.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	Hissar	29	19	62	59	277	225	1,104	1,019	243	236
2	Rohtak	113	113	248	248	700	700	1,227	1,227	296	296
3	Gurgaon	1	1	21	14	59	36	85	54	8	12
4	Delhi	24	17	38	21	76	43	130	85	171	131
5	Karnal	277	267	541	550	1,025	997	1,608	1,463	1,105	1,067
6	Ambala	70	38	151	121	376	297	731	681	471	432
7	Simla ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Kangra ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	48	34	65	45
9	Hoshiarpur	223	223	377	377	638	561	1,380	1,380	1,231	1,043
10	Jullundur	55	39	35	37	262	178	702	513	743	589
11	Ludhiana	119	94	190	105	1,143	738	2,747	1,835	2,485	1,923
12	Ferozepore	108	94	174	112	637	411	1,980	1,344	3,176	2,884
13	Montgomery ... ..	...	...	3	2	1	1	42	22	54	21
14	Lahore	44	32	104	95	593	536	3,813	3,353	6,409	5,011
15	Amritsar	118	103	324	298	695	667	2,889	2,811	3,674	3,659
16	Gurdaspur	539	538	645	622	1,545	1,402	3,637	3,526	4,089	3,837
17	Sialkot	369	364	400	393	1,685	1,607	4,123	4,070	5,870	5,855
18	Gujranwala	56	55	131	119	451	423	2,424	2,217	3,187	3,026
19	Gujrat	16	16	14	10	117	93	373	370	474	467
20	Shahpur ... ..	...	...	26	18	29	12	92	43	142	74
21	Jhelum	15	8	2	2	17	7	78	78	218	218
22	Rawalpindi	4	3	3	2	49	20	88	67	112	87
23	Attock ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Mianwali ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...
25	Lyallpur	1	1	...	...	...	...	116	43	152	92
26	Jhang ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Multan ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Muzaffargarh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	4	4
29	Dera Ghazi Khan ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		2,181	2,025	3,489	3,205	10,376	8,955	29,453	26,269	34,379	31,009
NATIVE STATES.											
1	Patiala	259	229	315	283	1,121	994	2,071	2,121	2,424	2,307
2	Kapurthala	82	67	68	55	332	191	630	393	50	319
3	Majra Kotla ... ..	...	...	...	...	46	46	139	111	194	179
4	Faridkot ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	26	7	8
5	Ka'sia	41	23	50	33	118	83	210	120	47	32
6	Jind	2	2	20	14	182	89	409	269	131	92
7	Nabha ... ..	...	...	...	...	40	34	447	290	425	359
Total ...		384	321	453	385	1,839	1,437	4,173	3,330	3,278	3,296
Provincial total ...		2,565	2,346	3,942	3,590	12,215	10,392	33,626	29,599	37,657	34,305

(a) 9 deaths more reported to the Sanitary
 (b) 168 Ditto ditto
 (c) 286 Ditto ditto
 (d) 46 Ditto ditto
 (e) 19 Ditto ditto
 (f) 6 Ditto ditto

DISTRICTS, IN THE PUNJAB FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER 1906.

JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.		Inoculations.	TOTAL.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	15	10	...	...	1 735	1,574	855	...	...
1	1	...	...	2	2	20	20	72	72	397	397	431	431	3,507	3,507	1,180	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	175	118	734	4	2
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	12	65	40	124	87	654	439	865	...	...
50	55	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	3	197	185	184	181	4,993	4,769	1,727	...	...
62	64	1	1	6	2	10	10	207	157	272	219	647	516	3,004	2,53	2,191	...	...
...
6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	84	...	...	...
90	88	4	3	23	23	27	27	85	85	357	343	775	772	5, 19	4,925	1,864	...	...
17	23	1	2	...	...	1	1	81	54	431	189	684	517	3,61	2,142	1,015	...	...
396	306	12	12	13	4	271	152	684	425	1,215	816	4,047	2,...	12,222	8,695	1,954	...	...
594	587	14	14	...	...	...	...	89	64	429	334	735	442	7,136	6,326	1,247	1	...
10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	9	39	19	65	5	241	136	...	...	...
933	460	26	10	7	7	1	...	51	40	391	347	850	723	10, 2	10,614	400	...	...
343	343	18	18	...	...	5	5	12	12	160	160	459	459	8,6 7	8,535	8,197	...	...
445	434	73	73	14	11	16	15	220	159	598	515	1,241	1 144	13,66	12,276	511	1	1
1,830	1,829	42	42	5	5	16	16	18	18	289	288	537	537	15,121	15,024	1,878	...	...
596	591	37	37	9	9	...	...	11	9	173	163	316	296	7,191	6,945	...	...	...
48	49	2	2	...	...	...	...	24	18	116	108	184	184	1,368	1,317	...	...	...
38	26	9	7	2	2	4	2	2	1	16	5	21	1	381	191	...	...	...
38	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	1	1	377	352	26	...	...
44	36	8	5	61	39	220	155	424	339	375	301	346	304	1,734	1,358	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	5	37	34	43	40	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	...	...	...
6	5	...	2	...	...	9	4	...	...	30	19	5	3	319	169	49	...	...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	34	...	...	...
...
5,550	4,950	248	229	142	104	604	411	2,040	1,479	5,578	4,468	11,690	9,011	105,700	92 115	24,693	6	3
1,234	1,102	270	231	24	19	80	48	400	304	421	339	896	892	9,715	8,779	3,231	...	...
7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	39	112	80	388	248	1,779	1 399	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	107	93	135	135	326	303	950	869	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	34	...	...	...
4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	90	614	382	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	39	134	79	955	584	...	...	...
10	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	922	701	...	...	...
1 255	1,128	270	231	24	19	89	50	587	436	745	593	1,918	1,522	15,015	12,748	3,231	...	...
6,805	6,078	518	460	166	123	693	461	2,627	1,915	6,323	5,061	13,608	10,533	120 745	104,863	27,924	6	3

Commissioner, Punjab, than to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.
ditto ditto ditto.
ditto ditto ditto.
ditto ditto ditto.
ditto ditto ditto.

